



JOSEPH STALIN

Eugene Heslup, Chicago's 'Mr. Daily Worker'

CHICAGO.

THE YEAR was 1930. It was the year of lengthening breadlines, mounting evictions—and the South Side of Chicago was a battleground.

That was the year Eugene Heslup began selling and building the Daily Worker because of its role in these struggles. He has never stopped.

For 23 years, he has been "Mr. Daily Worker" on the South Side. Was there ever storm or sickness or weariness or fear that stopped him?

Heslup considered that question carefully. "Well, there was the time that a railroad strike was on and the papers didn't come in—but that's the only time I didn't go out with the paper."

He was 76 on March 6. This big kindly man was out as usual—selling the paper at the South Side Forum, stepping along 47th St. to chat with lifelong "customers" of his, delivering his bundle to regular readers along a three-mile route.

Heslup smiles as he recalls one attempt by police to intimidate him. When he was arrested and brought into the police court, he told the judge. "You needn't try to scare me—I'm going to keep carrying these papers as long as they come out."

The judge looked him over and then asked, "Don't I know you from somewhere?"

"Yes," answered Heslup. "I was once a Republican precinct captain."

"Why'd you quit?"

"Things just got so rotten!"

The judge thought that over, then turned to the arresting police. "Don't ever bring this man in here again," he said.



EUGENE HESLUP

Heslup will be honored by the readers and friends of The Worker at a banquet on March 28—marking what Illinoisans hope will be the successful end of their current drive for 2,000 readers.

But for Heslup the real reward for his 23 years of heroic effort lies in the prestige and influence which The Worker enjoys today among the Negro and white people of Chicago.

"It's the only paper that really fights for all the people," says Heslup, with a conviction that explains the long years of persistent press building, the regular meeting of trains, and then the methodical selling, the climbing of stairs, the patient bringing of the paper to wherever people gather on the South Side.

"I really love The Worker," says Heslup, "and I guess I'll go on selling it until I die."

SPY CHARGE COLLAPSES, BUT NELSON FRAMEUP CONTINUES

—See Page 6

AFL ASKS END TO 'OPPRESSIVE' T-H CLAUSES

—See Page 2—

STALIN: Man of Peace

By ABNER BERRY

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's serious illness has shocked the entire world. For the man who organized and led the Red Army to victory at Stalingrad, thereby saving the world from the scourge of armed Nazism, is the people's symbol of the fight for peace. And hundreds of millions know, despite the manufactured lies of the dollar and atom bomb diplomats, that Stalin's contributions to world peace, as well as his leadership in the anti-fascist war, stems from the fact that he draws his strength from a government of workers.

In hoping and praying for the health of Stalin, the peoples do not share the speculations of the capitalist pro-war propagandists that the crisis in the Soviet leader's health will weaken the camp of peace and unfetter the war-makers. For they know that Stalin's activity, his courage, steadfastness and boldness were based on his application of the working class science of Marxism-Leninism. He lead a political party based on this advanced social science. His leadership was collective and as permanent as the working class itself.

From the words of Stalin, himself, the speculations have been answered. He described the Communists' source of strength to a party meeting in 1937:

"Contact with the masses, the strengthening of these contacts, readiness to listen to the voice of the masses—in this lie the strength and impregnability of Bolshevik leadership."

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SOVIET UNION TO THE UN:

'Korea Ceasefire Bid Has No Conditions!'

By JOHN PITTMAN

IMMEDIATE CEASEFIRE, with no preliminary conditions whatsoever! This was the proposal which the Soviet Union made again last week for ending the war in Korea and setting the stage for a peaceful settlement in the Far East and the world.

Speaking in the Political and Security Committee of the seventh General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky specified that "no preliminary conditions" whatsoever were attached to the Soviet proposal, whereas other so-called proposals for ending the war, such as the Indian Resolution which the Koreans and Chinese had rejected, were hedged with all sorts of conditions. Vishinsky said his delegation believed the ceasefire resolution which he offered last November and December, and which the UN voting majority rejected four times, still provided the best means of ending the war. (See text of the Soviet proposal on Page 13).

THE SOVIET UNION'S initiative breathed life into an apathetic UN session. The UN voting majority was at a dead-end. They had expected a lead from U. S. chief delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. But Vishinsky had swiftly demolished Lodge's diversionary maneuver to brand the Soviet Union the aggressor in Korea on the basis of allegations that Soviet arms and munitions were being used against the U. S. forces. Vishinsky noted that the Soviet Union sold China arms and munitions under terms of the 1950 mutual assistance pact, which is a matter of open and public record. He said Lodge's allegations were "breaking through an open door with

a battering ram."

The Soviet delegate repeated the main facts of the original aggression in Korea. He offered the documentary evidence of Rhee's conspiracy to attack above the 38th Parallel, the complicity

of U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in Rhee's attack, and subsequent revelations by U. S. official spokesmen establishing the national administration's aim in regard to Korea. (Continued on Page 13)

Stalin's Proposal: Cease-Fire

An Editorial

WHAT WILL HAPPEN to the war in Korea with Stalin gravely stricken?

He was struck by this terrible illness just as the American people and the rest of the world watches with deepest anxiety the UN struggle over Korea.

Stalin gave new hope to the world that the war in Korea could be ended when he proposed to meet with Eisenhower. His offer was not accepted, though Eisenhower felt it necessary to say that he would meet with Stalin—provided a number of ifs and buts were taken into account.

But Stalin's repeated efforts to get Washington to end the killing in Korea was voiced this week once more in the Soviet spokesman's speech to the UN. Delegate Vishinsky proposed a flat cease-fire now, without any terms or reservations. Acting on Stalin's plan for peace, Vishinsky reminded the UN that only one issue remained unsettled at Panmunjom, the prisoner exchange. All the others have been agreed

upon. Why must men die over this one issue, he asked in effect?

BUT WASHINGTON refuses to meet Stalin's cease-fire proposal. On the contrary, its spokesman, Lodge, ridicules it and is clearly making new moves to make a cease-fire impossible.

Washington is ripe with open talk about spreading the war to China.

But is that what the American people voted for in November? Is that in the interests of the United States and its security? Most of the human race agrees with Stalin that what is sorely needed is a cease-fire in Korea and peaceful negotiations.

Our country should be alert to the danger that some war-hungry militarists may see in Stalin's grave illness a chance to start new war fires. Such military adventures miscalculate very dangerously for America and the world. The country should protect itself by a new and strong demand for a cease-fire in Korea.

Demand Pay Boosts as Wage Freeze Goes

Tieups and Strike Plans on Increase

By GEORGE MORRIS

A strike wave appeared to be building up in the country as workers, no longer hampered by a wage freeze, are demanding substantial wage increases. A stubborn refusal by employers to go beyond a few pennies an hour, or to offer any raises, is forcing the walkouts.

As yet, none of the strikes are of national scope or in a "pattern-setting" industry. Negotiations on industry-wide pacts are still in progress or some weeks off. But the numerous strikes, many of them in important plants, indicate the developing mood among the workers. They are forerunners of what may come later in the spring when the big pacts come to a head.

EXAMPLES of the kind of strikes that broke out, most of them over wages are:

More than 5,000 out in shipyards in Mobile and New Orleans, called by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO; 3,400 out at the Spicer Plant, Toledo, in sympathy with the striking die-sinkers; 3,200 miners at the Robena bituminous coal mine of U. S. Steel in Uniontown, Pa., over grievances with the strike movement threatening 10 other U. S. Steel mines; 400 iron workers out in Dallas tied up all building projects.

Strike threats are brewing in many other situations. Ford Local 471 of the UAW, in the giant new aircraft engine plant in Chicago, voted to strike if new negotiations fail to come through with a general raise for the 13,000 workers. A strike is threatened at General Electric's plant in Syracuse where the IUE-CIO holds a contract. International Association of Machinists, Lodge 1987 in Republic Aircraft plant near Hempstead, L.I., voted 8,666 to 352 for a strike.

NO LESS AN indicator of the feeling among the workers is the "wildcat" spirit especially in auto and steel plants. U. S. Steel's tin mill was tied up for four days in Gary until a settlement was reached on the earnings of 15 men. Flash strikes were especially numerous in auto plants growing out of dissatisfaction over clauses in the five-year pact to which the workers are tied.

March 15 is the deadline for the cotton textile pact in New England areas, where the employers are still pressing for a wage cut. Negotiations broke down with the principal northwest lumber companies where mediators are trying a hand before a strike breaks out. U. S. Rubber, employing 33,000, has until March 31 to reach a pact.

Electrical unions are beginning talks with General Electric. The UE, representing 50,000 of the workers proposed that 16 unions among GE workers work jointly. But so far no reply.

Steel and maritime are already giving some thought to June when their pacts come due.

THE UAW-CIO, although the largest union now in negotiations, hardly offers a measure of what labor can or will take in 1953. Tied to a five-year freeze that has two and a half more years to run, the union has sought to break into the pact, but not for the purpose of demanding a raise.

Walter Reuther only asked that, at the 25 cents an hour the union won on escalator raises since 1950, 20 cents should be considered as added on the base wage rate. That would leave the company only five cents to cut if the cost-of-living escalator starts downward.

Other demands were a 28-cent hourly raise for skilled craftsmen.

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AFL Asks End of T-H 'Oppressive' Clauses

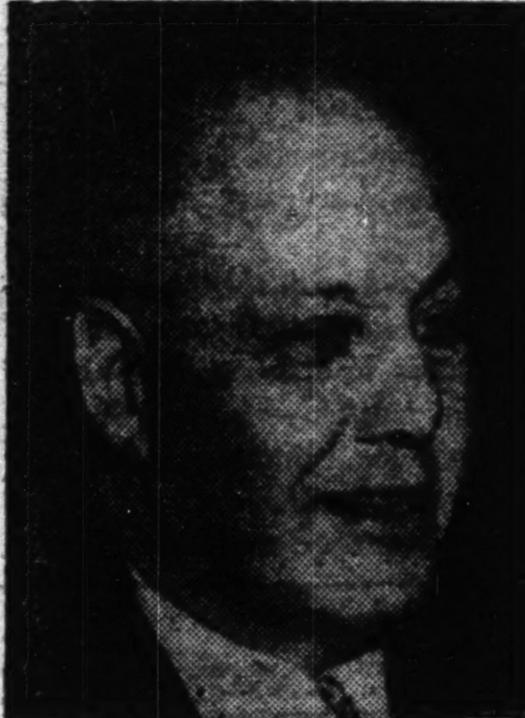
WASHINGTON

BACK IN 1903 the National Association of Manufacturers meeting in New Orleans launched a propaganda drive which 44 years later culminated in the Taft-Hartley Act. The NAM campaign also succeeded in distorting the meaning of two words in common usage until, in time, each came to mean its opposite.

Testifying before the House Labor committee last week AFL president George Meany said that as a result of that drive, an "open" factory in which union members may find employment without discrimination came to be known as a "closed shop." On the other hand, a "closed" factory which refuses to employ union workers and which uses all manner of force and trickery to prevent the organization of a union by its employees

came to be described as the "open shop."

The AFL president called for (Continued on Page 13)



MEANY

Rail Labor Warns of Plot to Get U.S. Boys to Die for Chiang

WASHINGTON. "Is it necessary for government leaders to bamboozle our people?" This question, leading off the editorial Feb. 28 of the usually conservative weekly, "Labor," published by the 15 standard railroad labor organizations, alarmed those State Department officials whose job it is to keep trade unions in line behind the Eisenhower administration's foreign policy.

For it raised another question: will labor which has supported Truman's prowar foreign policy move into opposition to the Eisenhower foreign policy? "Labor" also expresses concern for U. S. foreign policy in an interpretive piece headed "On the Foreign Front."

"China Lobbyists, both on the Island of Formosa and in the U.S., are carrying out a lavishly financed and carefully planned step-by-step campaign for Uncle Sam to fight a big war to put Chiang Kai-shek back in power in China," the trade union paper stated bluntly.

IT CHARGED the China Lobby with a campaign to get the U.S. to repudiate completely its wartime pacts with the USSR. Chiang's own repudiation of its treaty with Moscow was referred to by "Labor" as follows:

"Chiang now practically declares

flourish among the practitioners of psychological warfare," said "Labor." "These unscrupulous and powerful weapons can be turned against anyone. ARE THEY BEING USED TO BAMBOOZLE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?"

war on Russia, as part of the China Lobby's plan to force Uncle Sam in that direction. It's a good gamble for Chiang. He has nothing to lose and a lot to gain if millions of American boys are sent to fight and die for him in China.

"The question now is: will the gentlemen on Capitol Hill remember they were elected to represent the interests of the American people, not to let Chiang and the China Lobby dictate the foreign policy of the U. S.?"

The State Department could find some consolation. The editorial and article in "Labor" was not a frontal attack on Wall Street's foreign policy. But the fear the pieces prompted was not easily dissipated. It left the striped pants boys wondering how long it would be before the trade union movement realized that the war policies of Big Business are closely related to Big Business' drive against the wage and living standards of the workers.

plans. They also agreed to continue efforts towards a merger and seek a satisfactory charter from either the AFL or CIO for the united union.

Impressed by the talks, the CIO's radio telegraphers made it known it, too, would be interested in taking part in the merger for a big union of licensed workers. The unaffiliated Marine Firemen and Oilers on the West Coast also directed its officers to seek affiliation either with the CIO's NMU or the AFL's Sailors Union of the Pacific.

THE STRIKE of 12,000 American Locomotive workers in three New York plants is near a close on the basis of a pact providing a raise of 16 cents an hour. The final details were being worked out as the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction issued in the walkout of the 1,800 workers in the key Dunkirk plant of the company, was coming to an end. The workers of that plant, manufacturing vital supplies for the atomic program, would have had a right to strike again. The 8,000 workers in the Schenectady and 2,000 of the Auburn plant, were on strike throughout the 18-week period. The Federal District Court, meanwhile, placed its approval on the T-H injunction which the steel union, for the first time, tested in court.

THE IUE-CIO WON the NLRB election at Allen Dumont Laboratories, Inc., Passaic, N. J., the last of the major TV companies not unionized, by a vote of 2,018 to 885 for no union.

The recently signed contract of the UAW with the Kohler Corp. of Kohler, Wis., reached after many months of bargaining, is an historic document. For many years labor unions could not penetrate Kohler. The pact is described as one of the best in the sanitation supplies industry.

A JOINT POLITICAL action body is being set up by the AFL and CIO in Long Beach, Cal., for participation in that city's municipal election. . . . The New Jersey CIO state legislative conference will meet in Trenton March 30. . . . A "right to work" bill barring the union shop and other labor rights was beaten in the Wyoming legislature.

Improvements in social security, another of Eisenhower's pre-election promises, was "killed" for 1953, says the AFL in its news organ, noting the action of the House Ways and Means Committee on proposals before it.

Communist Party Extends Resolution Discussion

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party last week announced that it was extending the period of discussion around the draft resolution on the situation growing out of the elections. The National Committee declared:

"1. The draft resolution on the situation growing out of the elections issued by the National Committee of the Communist Party has aroused great interest and stimulated a great deal of discussion. The National Committee

issued in final form only after the most rounded and thorough-going discussion by the entire Party.

The National Committee has therefore determined to extend the period of discussion. It is eager to know the opinions and the thinking of all Party sections, clubs and individual Party members on the draft resolution.

It urges the most intensive discussion and requests that all opinions be sent to the National Committee through the respective section committees.

"The National Committee also announces that a special discussion

bulletin is being prepared for circulation in the Party and that the next few issues of Political Affairs will have articles dealing with various aspects of the draft resolution.

"2. As a result of inquiries, the National Committee wishes to announce that the new draft Party Program (not to be confused with the draft resolution on the elections) did not appear as scheduled because the National Committee has not as yet completed its work on it. Publication date of the new draft Program will be announced in the near future."

Steel Local Hits Speedup Plan

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.

PRESSURE was building up inside the Youngstown Sheet & Tube plant here last week which may blow up in bitter struggles over the company's new incentive plan.

The plan, full of more gimmicks than a dime store watch, is being dangled before the workers to draw attention away from the coming wage reopener negotiations in steel.

Even on the basis of an inconclusive six-month test in four departments, the plan is revealed as (a) a modified Bedaux system whereby the company gets something for nothing, (b) a wage-cutting operation, (c) a program for speedup that will shorten many steelworkers' lives.

LOCAL 1011, CIO United Steelworkers, has formally turned down the plan. However, there were differences in the local between those who want no part of it and those who think

they can make it pay off.

The showdown will probably come within the next few weeks. The workers were awaiting a report from the local's delegation to a company and union meeting held in Youngstown, involving all seven Y. S. & T. mills.

The East Chicago local sent

its president, William Christy, to the meeting. But because Christy is known to favor the plan, the local also sent with him a three-man escort.

THE NEW plan was described by one worker as "a stop-watch maker's nightmare." It is a



Something for nothing . . .

How UE Fights Back At Harvester Plants

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO. — The "fight-back" at the Harvester plants is on full swing—led by UE-FE, the union that was forced to take a bitter defeat following the 88-day strike of last fall.

The fact that this union has regained its strength and the offensive was indicated last week by the latest in a series of shop actions at the Harvester plants here.

AT McCORMICK WORKS, the gray iron foundry walked out to a man when an ailing worker, just out of the hospital, was fired for refusing to do a heavy job which would have sent him back to the hospital. This touched off the mounting resentment against the company's slashing of piece-work rates.

The workers, some 800 Negro and white, returned to their jobs only when the company promised to reinstate Archie Bennett, the fired worker.

AT TRACTOR WORKS, the blow-off came when two molders were given a three-day disciplinary suspension for refusing to work at a cut pay scale.

The 55 other molders quickly walked out with them. Three days later the company had agreed to review the wage rate of the two men they had suspended. The company agreed to rehire the job—with a union delegation overseeing the time study.

THESE TWO highlight the trends at Harvester that reveal: • A high level of militancy of the workers, replacing whatever moods of demoralization existed immediately after the Harvester Company broke UE's strike with violence, frameups, injunctions, divisive tactics and a starve-'em-into-submission program.

• A marked degree of unity among all workers—including most of those who broke ranks during the strike.

• A widespread understanding that the company was lying when it denied during the strike that it was out to cut wages and install heightened speedup. And also recognition by the workers that the



"I thought we buried that union three months ago."

Harvester Company was out to get the unions, period—regardless of whether they were AFL, CIO or independent, regardless of whether they were militant or conservative.

THE RECENT meeting of the UE National Harvester Conference Board, held in Chicago, sounded the fight-back call.

Said the board's director, Gerald Fielder, "The company, by its very arrogance and greed, helped dispel much of the confusion in the workers' minds.

"They learned, and many learned the hard way, that the strike of last fall was unavoidable, and that a fighting program now is imperative if living wages are to be maintained at Harvester."

FIELDE served notice on the big farm implement trust that "we're taking the offensive."

Since the strike ended in defeat last November, the UE at Harvester has slowly won back its strength. The union managed to hold its ranks. It fought and won out against a series of raids. It scored

a decisive victory at the Richmond Works against the raiders. It beat back decertification moves.

AT TRACTOR WORKS, the union has regained 500 members since January. And the significant local elections at East Moline and Tractor were each stirring votes of confidence in the incumbent union leadership.

Said one UE-FE leader: "The workers got a chance to compare who was right—the union or the company and their stooge Un-American Committee. They found out that everything we told them was the truth."

Strike Vote at Flint Chevy as Worker Is Beaten

FLINT. — A strike vote was scheduled by Chevrolet workers here after a worker was manhandled, had his arms twisted, was knocked down by GM plant protection men and thrown out of the plant bodily.

The Chevrolet Assembly plant is seething with many other issues but this was the one that sparked off the demand for strike action to which the union leadership agreed.

In Flint GM has initiated a wholesale drive to increase production by 20 percent. As a result workers are fighting mad and want action.

This action by Chevrolet workers may start a train of struggles against speedup and company intimidation in the plant here.

NEW NAACP SET-UP DESIGNED FOR MORE ELECTORAL ACTION

CHICAGO. — The Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People organized itself this week for more intensive legislative action, mainly on the state FEPC bill.

A meeting of the NAACP last week discussed a plan for setting up community divisions and for a breakdown of the membership list into precincts, wards, senatorial and congressional districts. The NAACP also stepped up its

FEPC fighting fund campaign with the sale of lapel buttons selling for \$1.

A. L. Foster, in charge of NAACP public relations, spoke of the need for an FEPC in Illinois. He told of businessmen who boast of their liberalism, "but when they take you through their beautiful plants, there is not a single Negro."

Willoughby Abner, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, called for a campaign of messages to the public demanding that the NAACP be supported by the workers.

percent of the basic hourly rate as a bonus for each one percent increase in production.

This is considered objectionable on many grounds, and especially discriminates against men in the lower basic wage classification.

Some of the other counter-proposals also call for:

- No top limit on incentive earnings.

- Payment to the mechanical maintenance men, that is, millwrights, pipefitters, crane machinists, welders, oilers, electricians, the standard bonus of the mill in which they are assigned to work.

- Extension of a bonus on overall plant production to those low-paid workers in such departments as the blast furnace and the coke plant who are not now on incentive plans.

ANXIOUS as the workers are to increase their earnings, there is no rush to buy this pig-in-a-poke.

On the contrary, the wiser heads in the local have expressed distrust with incentives in general and this is one in particular.

Auto Workers Want Increase In Wage Rates

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT. — A new situation has arisen on the economic front for the auto workers while negotiations with the Big Three (GM, Ford, Chrysler) are going on. Right in the midst of them comes lifting of price controls on many essential items of food and other commodities through actions by the GM-controlled Washington government. Also the Wage Stabilization Boards have been abolished.

Cigarettes, gasoline, food and other items have already gotten a boost or are about to. The great tobacco concerns with a penny raise on a pack of cigarettes are expecting to net \$200,000,000 additional profits a year. Standard Oil will be along soon with a gasoline raise. And so the prices will soar.

When the workers got a penny or two raise the three local daily newspapers, Times, Free Press, News, always screamed that this was "inflationary" as prices had to rise too.

WAITING: We are still waiting for the editorials to appear that will charge inflation is resulting as a result of cigarettes going up one penny and all other prices being raised. It is all right with the Times, News, Free Press when American Tobacco Co., Standard Oil and the great supermarket chains raise prices. Then there is no inflation. But just let the workers ask for a raise to meet the new price increases and watch the papers howl.

CUT: And with C. E. Wilson of General Motors at the helm of the war program, the auto corporations will get their cut too for putting their man Eisenhower in the White House.

Meanwhile no serious substantial solution is presenting itself to relieve the auto workers of the economic stress they are under.

The auto workers are running \$15 a week behind the Bureau of Labor Statistics minimum standard of living budget, based on a 52 week schedule.

In plants like Kaiser-Frazer workers have gotten only three weeks pay in the last six weeks. At Chrysler Plymouth plant as

sembly workers have had about six full weeks pay since last November. With some exceptions the plants are now working five days, forty hours.

LAY OFFS: It is predicted by union leaders that the end of April will see the beginning of layoffs in automotive.

Speedup is evident in every plant with GM, demanding 20 percent hoist in production in many shops. The workers on the 1953 model are being forced to go along with increased speedup because their hands are tied by the five-year contract. This is the same contract that has tied workers' wages to an escalator clause that last Dec. 1 cut one penny off their wages.

UAW demands in the present negotiations do not include substantial wage increases for the mass of the unskilled workers. They are asking, however, for 28½¢ an hour for the skilled workers, one penny additional for all workers to be added to the four cent annual improvement factor raise. Also they want 2½¢ of the 25¢ gotten from escalators since 1950 to be added to the base rate, and pensions to be raised to \$145 a month.

WAGE DEMANDS: What is significant is that in many programs appearing now by candidates in the plants running for delegate to the March 22 UAW convention in Atlantic City, wage increases are asked with support being given to the UAW's other demands.

This type of additional wage boost has been asked by Ford Local 600, Chevrolet 659 in Flint, two of the largest sections of the UAW. Both locals, with a combined membership of 70,000, have asked the international union to add 20¢ an hour wage increase to the present demands.

Besides this demand for wage increases there has broken out inside UAW a widespread demand for revocation of the five-year contracts to which Walter Reuther has tied over one million workers. Many slates in the local union election carry slogans demanding an end to five-year contracts.

Back from Korea . . . and a Mother Weeps



"Don't spend any more money on me. I'll only be drafted and I'll be killed," Dennis Donoghue, Jr., told his parents when he dropped out of college. Above, his mother weeps over his flag-draped coffin, returned to Chicago from Korea, while Mr. Donoghue consoles her.

Broadcast Asks Korea Ceasefire

PHILADELPHIA.—Two groups which have been in the forefront of the campaign for a cease-fire in Korea, again reached Philadelphia audiences last week with messages urging peace action.

Eisenhower's policy on Formosa and the dangers of widening the war by involving China were analyzed over radio station WPEN by Mrs. Alice Liveright, chairman of the Progressive Party.

Extending a hand of cooperation to her listening audience, Mrs. Liveright urged Republican, Democrats, and non-partisan men and women to write and visit their Congressmen and tell their concern for peace.

"Tell him you want to end the Korean war, not extend it," she urged. "Tell him you want American boys home. Tell him you want legislation for the people not for privileged business interests."



MRS. ALICE LIVERIGHT

THE WOMEN FOR PEACE, which has been carrying on a continuous petition campaign for a cease-fire during the past several months, sponsored a Brotherhood Week Observance, at the Jones Memorial Baptist Church.

Interfaith leaders discussed "How can we best apply our principles of brotherhood in the interest of peace." Panel members included the Rev. Irwin W. Underhill, former missionary in Africa; the Rev. David J. Hayman,

minister of the Universalist Church of the Messiah; and Rabbi Max D. Klein, of Congregation Adath Jeshurun. Dr. Dorothy Hutchinson of the Society of Friends acted as moderator. Mrs. Margaretta Timms, of Philadelphia Women for Peace, was chairman.

The Brotherhood Week celebration came in the midst of a membership campaign by Philadelphia Women for Peace, and invitations to join the group were extended to women of all faiths.

Postal Men Act . . . Tool & Die Workers Strike AFL AND CIO SEEK RAISES

DETROIT.—Seven thousand AFL postal workers are campaigning here for passage by Congress of a pay boost of \$800 a year. Half of them met last Sunday in the Cass Tech High School and heard Congressman John Lesinski who is on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, pledge support. Speakers from the CIO also participated.

The Bill which incorporates the

\$800 a year raise was introduced by Rep. George O'Brien from Detroit's 13th Congressional District. The Detroit City Council endorsed a resolution backing the 7,000 postal workers' demand and endorsing Congressman O'Brien's bill.

Meanwhile Pressmen's Local 13 signed a 13-month contract embodying a 5 percent wage increase with the Detroit daily newspapers.

of such a move is open to serious doubt.

Thus they are revealing serious differences with the Eisenhower regime in Washington on the war-like moves against the People's Democratic Republic of China.

Men in the 'Cadillac Cabinet' First to Gain by Price Hikes

GEORGE M. HUMPHREY, Eisenhower's Secretary of the Treasury, is a man who doesn't make many public speeches, but he has a reputation for getting things done. Take copper. On the very day that Eisenhower lifted nearly all price controls, the price of copper zoomed all the way up.

Leading the pack was the Phelps Dodge Corp., which boosted its price 28½ cents a pound for raw copper. The higher price and profit for Phelps Dodge was singularly gratifying to Humphrey who is a director of the Phelps Dodge Corp.

Trained in the school that companies have an inherent right to gouge the public for all the traffic will bear, Humphrey was not a bit concerned that an increase in copper prices must eventually be reflected in higher prices for consumers on all items that contain copper—kitchen utensils, radios, TV, refrigerators, washing machines, etc.

PRICE HIKES are being considered for others such as aluminum and steel. All of these hikes will eventually be passed on to the consumer—barring a depression.

Certain consumer items began to climb immediately in the wake



Agriculture Secretary Runs Out

Benson Locks Door to Farmers' Parity Plea

DES MOINES

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY Ezra Benson locked himself in a hotel room and placed guards outside his door last week to escape an irate delegation of Iowa farmers.

Benson came here to address the National Farm Institute, annual gathering of agricultural bigwigs. Anticipating his visit, the Iowa Farmers Union launched a drive for signatures to a petition for "full parity" for all major farm products. By the time Benson arrived, a week later, they had almost 20,000 signatures.

With the CIO Packinghouse workers, the Farmers Union formed a Joint Committee for 100 Percent Price Supports which "welcomed" Benson with a parade through the heart of Des Moines.

SOME 200 PARADERS carried signs reading: "Are we going back to Hoover?" "Farm Income for 1953, Smallest Share since 1932," and "Farm prices down 11 percent; farm costs the same."

A delegation of eight was se-

lected to present the petition to Benson and immediately ran into difficulties. The committee was locked out of the institute meeting, and after Benson finished his speech, he sent word that he had no time to meet with its members.

When the committee went to Benson's hotel room, they found burly guards at the door who threatened them, "Do you want to fight?"

The delegation departed, leaving copies of the petition with the guards and warning that additional copies would go to the governor and the Iowa Congressmen.

RUSSELL BULL, director of the Packing Workers Union, told the institute, "It is obvious that the only people Secretary Benson is interested in to meet are those already in agreement with his views. Benson's refusal to meet the delegation of farmers and meat-workers who called at his suite with 20,000 names to a petition for 100 percent parity proves conclusively where he stands."

KILLER OF FILIPINOS TO SEEK ISLAND'S PRESIDENCY

The Worker Foreign Department

MAGSAYSAY'S statement was strictly eyewash.

But his demagogic recalls a remark attributed to Magsaysay by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas in Look magazine of Nov. 4, 1952, in which Justice Douglas puts Magsaysay's position thus:

"How long can we keep killing Huks for the benefit of the landlords and the moneylenders?"

What a magnificent commentary on one of the true causes of the war against colonial peoples waged or backed by our State and War Departments everywhere.

MAGSAYSAY has learned the technique which has become infamous the world over under the name of Social Democracy. You pretend in words to be for reform, while in practice carrying out the policies of reaction.

Like the walrus and the carpenter in Alice in Wonderland, they eat oysters while weeping over the injustice of the world which makes it "necessary". But they eat the oysters.

BUT THE GOP Administration and its NAM backers were proceeding on the Big Business maxim of the public-be-damned. They were out to haul in the biggest profits today and keep their fingers crossed about tomorrow—disregarding the fact that price gouges can only result in further lowering the buying power of the people with great danger to the entire economy.

Labor was getting set for a fight-back against these NAM moves, chiefly in the form of demands for wage raises. The union, however, were still providing no lead in a fight for real price controls.

In other words, he confessed that the revolutionary movement of the Filipino workers and peasants was fully justified and that those who tried to suppress it, including himself, were perpetuating landlord oppression.



JOSEPH STALIN

Eugene Heslup, Chicago's 'Mr. Daily Worker'

CHICAGO.

THE YEAR was 1930. It was the year of lengthening breadlines, mounting evictions—and the South Side of Chicago was a battleground.

That was the year Eugene Heslup began selling and building the Daily Worker because of its role in these struggles. He has never stopped.

For 23 years, he has been "Mr. Daily Worker" on the South Side. Was there ever storm or sickness or weariness or fear that stopped him?

Heslup considered that question carefully. "Well, there was the time that a railroad strike was on and the papers didn't come in—but that's the only time I didn't go out with the paper."

He was 76 on March 6. This big kindly man was out as usual—selling the paper at the South Side Forum, stepping along 47th St. to chat with lifelong "customers" of his, delivering his bundle to regular readers along a three-mile route.

Heslup smiles as he recalls one attempt by police to intimidate him. When he was arrested and brought into the police court, he told the judge. "You needn't try to scare me—I'm going to keep carrying these papers as long as they come out."

The judge looked him over and then asked, "Don't I know you from somewhere?"

"Yes," answered Heslup, "I was once a Republican precinct captain."

"Why'd you quit?"

"Things just got so rotten!"

The judge thought that over, then turned to the arresting police. "Don't ever bring this man in here again," he said.



EUGENE HESLUP

Heslup will be honored by the readers and friends of The Worker at a banquet on March 28—marking what Illinoisans hope will be the successful end of their current drive for 2,000 readers.

But for Heslup the real reward for his 23 years of heroic effort lies in the prestige and influence which The Worker enjoys today among the Negro and white people of Chicago.

"It's the only paper that really fights for all the people," says Heslup, with a conviction that explains the long years of persistent press building, the regular meeting of trains, and then the methodical selling, the climbing of stairs, the patient bringing of the paper to wherever people gather on the South Side.

"I really love The Worker," says Heslup, "and I guess I'll go on selling it until I die."

SPY CHARGE COLLAPSES, BUT NELSON FRAMEUP CONTINUES

—See Page 6

AFL ASKS END TO 'OPPRESSIVE' T-H CLAUSES

—See Page 2—

STALIN: Man of Peace

By ABNER BERRY

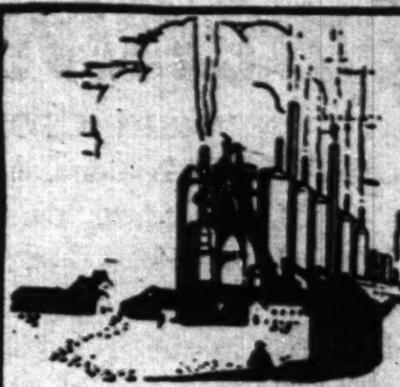
THE ANNOUNCEMENT of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's serious illness has shocked the entire world. For the man who organized and led the Red Army to victory at Stalingrad, thereby saving the world from the scourge of armed Nazism, is the people's symbol of the fight for peace. And hundreds of millions know, despite the manufactured lies of the dollar and atom bomb diplomats, that Stalin's contributions to world peace, as well as his leadership in the anti-fascist war, stems from the fact that he draws his strength from a government of workers.

In hoping and praying for the health of Stalin, the peoples do not share the speculations of the capitalist pro-war propagandists that the crisis in the Soviet leader's health will weaken the camp of peace and unfetter the war-makers. For they know that Stalin's activity, his courage, steadfastness and boldness were based on his application of the working class science of Marxism-Leninism. He lead a political party based on this advanced social science. His leadership was collective and as permanent as the working class itself.

From the words of Stalin, himself, the speculations have been answered. He described the Communists' source of strength to a party meeting in 1937:

"Contact with the masses, the strengthening of these contacts, readiness to listen to the voice of the masses—in this lie the strength and impregnability of Bolshevik leadership."

(Continued on Page 4)



Michigan edition

The Worker

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SOVIET UNION TO THE UN:

'Korea Ceasefire Bid Has No Conditions!'

By JOHN PITTMAN

IMMEDIATE CEASEFIRE, with no preliminary conditions whatsoever! This was the proposal which the Soviet Union made again last week for ending the war in Korea and setting the stage for a peaceful settlement in the Far East and the world.

Speaking in the Political and Security Committee of the seventh General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky specified that "no preliminary conditions" whatsoever were attached to the Soviet proposal, whereas other so-called proposals for ending the war, such as the Indian Resolution which the Koreans and Chinese had rejected, were hedged with all sorts of conditions. Vishinsky said his delegation believed the ceasefire resolution which he offered last November and December, and which the UN voting majority rejected four times, still provided the best means of ending the war. (See text of the Soviet proposal on Page 13).

THE SOVIET UNION'S initiative breathed life into an apathetic UN session. The UN voting majority was at a dead-end. They had expected a lead from U. S. chief delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. But Vishinsky had swiftly demolished Lodge's diversionary maneuver to brand the Soviet Union the aggressor in Korea on the basis of allegations that Soviet arms and munitions were being used against the U. S. forces. Vishinsky noted that the Soviet Union sold China arms and munitions under terms of the 1950 mutual assistance pact, which is a matter of open and public record. He said Lodge's allegations were "breaking through an open door with

a battering ram."

The Soviet delegate repeated the main facts of the original aggression in Korea. He offered the documentary evidence of Rhee's conspiracy to attack above the 38th Parallel, the complicity

of U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in Rhee's attack, and subsequent revelations by U. S. official spokesmen establishing the national administration's aim in regard to Korea.

(Continued on Page 13)

Stalin's Proposal: Cease-Fire

An Editorial

WHAT WILL HAPPEN to the war in Korea with Stalin gravely stricken?

He was struck by this terrible illness just as the American people and the rest of the world watches with deepest anxiety the UN struggle over Korea.

Stalin gave new hope to the world that the war in Korea could be ended when he proposed to meet with Eisenhower. His offer was not accepted, though Eisenhower felt it necessary to say that he would meet with Stalin—provided a number of ifs and buts were taken into account.

But Stalin's repeated efforts to get Washington to end the killing in Korea was voiced this week once more in the Soviet spokesman's speech to the UN. Delegate Vishinsky proposed a flat cease-fire now, without any terms or reservations. Acting on Stalin's plan for peace, Vishinsky reminded the UN that only one issue remained unsettled at Panmunjom, the prisoner exchange. All the others have been agreed

upon. Why must men die over this one issue, he asked in effect?

*
BUT WASHINGTON refuses to meet Stalin's cease-fire proposal. On the contrary, its spokesman, Lodge, ridicules it and is clearly making new moves to make a cease-fire impossible.

Washington is ripe with open talk about spreading the war to China.

But is that what the American people voted for in November? Is that in the interests of the United States and its security? Most of the human race agrees with Stalin that what is sorely needed is a cease-fire in Korea and peaceful negotiations.

Our country should be alert to the danger that some war-hungry militarists may see in Stalin's grave illness a chance to start new war fires. Such military adventures miscalculate very dangerously for America and the world. The country should protect itself by a new and strong demand for a cease-fire in Korea.

Demand Pay Boosts as Wage Freeze Goes

Tieups and Strike Plans on Increase

By GEORGE MORRIS

A strike wave appeared to be building up in the country as workers, no longer hampered by a wage freeze, are demanding substantial wage increases. A stubborn refusal by employers to go beyond a few pennies an hour, or to offer any raises, is forcing the walkouts.

As yet, none of the strikes are of national scope or in a "pattern-setting" industry. Negotiations on industry-wide pacts are still in progress or some weeks off. But the numerous strikes, many of them in important plants, indicate the developing mood among the workers. They are forerunners of what may come later in the spring when the big pacts come to a head.

EXAMPLES of the kind of strikes that broke out, most of them over wages are:

More than 5,000 out in shipyards in Mobile and New Orleans, called by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO; 3,400 out at the Spicer Plant, Toledo, in sympathy with the striking die-sinkers; 3,200 miners at the Robena bituminous coal mine of U. S. Steel in Uniontown, Pa. over grievances with the strike movement threatening 10 other U. S. Steel mines; 400 iron workers out in Dallas tied up all building projects.

Strike threats are brewing in many other situations. Ford Local 471 of the UAW, in the giant new aircraft engine plant in Chicago, voted to strike if new negotiations fail to come through with a general raise for the 13,000 workers. A strike is threatened at General Electric's plant in Syracuse where the IUE-CIO holds a contract. International Association of Machinists, Lodge 1987 in Republic Aircraft plant near Hempstead, L.I., voted 8,666 to 352 for a strike.

NO LESS AN indicator of the feeling among the workers is the "wildcat" spirit especially in auto and steel plants. U. S. Steel's tin mill was tied up for four days in Gary until a settlement was reached on the earnings of 15 men. Flash strikes were especially numerous in auto plants growing out of dissatisfaction over clauses in the five-year pact to which the workers are tied.

March 15 is the deadline for the cotton textile pact in New England areas, where the employers are still pressing for a wage cut. Negotiations broke down with the principal northwest lumber companies where mediators are trying a hand before a strike breaks out. U. S. Rubber, employing 33,000, has until March 31 to reach a pact.

Electrical unions are beginning talks with General Electric. The UE, representing 50,000 of the workers proposed that 16 unions among GE workers work jointly. But so far no reply.

Steel and maritime are already giving some thought to June when their pacts come due.

THE UAW-CIO, although the largest union now in negotiations, hardly offers a measure of what labor can or will take in 1953. Tied to a five-year freeze that has two and a half more years to run, the union has sought to break into the pact, but not for the purpose of demanding a raise.

Walter Reuther only asked that, of the 25 cents an hour the union won on escalator raises since 1950, 20 cents should be considered as added on the base wage rate. That would leave the company only five cents to cut if the cost-of-living escalator starts downward.

Other demands were a 28-cent hourly raise for skilled craftsmen. "Labor" has insisted that the National Committee on

AFL Asks End of T-H 'Oppressive' Clauses

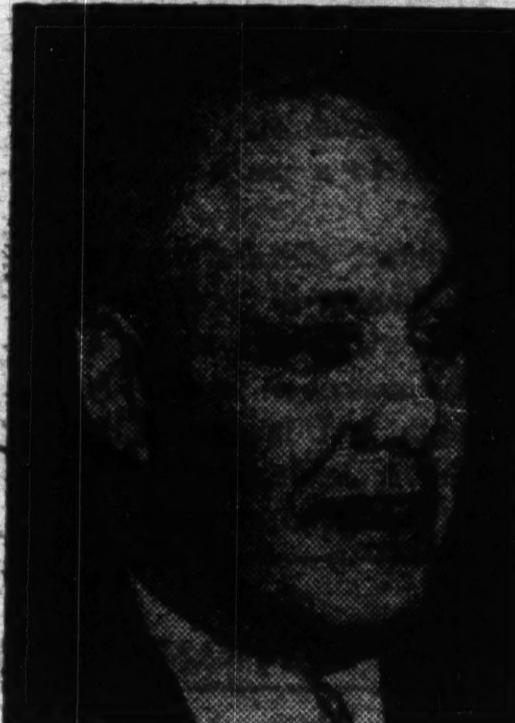
WASHINGTON

BACK IN 1903 the National Association of Manufacturers meeting in New Orleans launched a propaganda drive which 44 years later culminated in the Taft-Hartley Act. The NAM campaign also succeeded in distorting the meaning of two words in common usage until, in time, each came to mean its opposite.

Testifying before the House Labor committee last week AFL president George Meany said that as a result of that drive, an "open" factory in which union members may find employment without discrimination came to be known as a "closed shop." On the other hand, a "closed" factory which refuses to employ union workers and which uses all manner of force and trickery to prevent the organization of a union by its employees

came to be described as the "open shop."

The AFL president called for (Continued on Page 13)



MEANY

Rail Labor Warns of Plot to Get U.S. Boys to Die for Chiang

WASHINGTON.—Is it necessary for government leaders to bamboozle our people?" This question, leading off the editorial Feb. 28 of the usually conservative weekly, "Labor," published by the 15 standard railroad labor organizations, alarmed those State De-

ficiencies among the practitioners of psychological warfare," said "Labor." "These unscrupulous and powerful weapons can be turned against anyone. ARE THEY BEING USED TO BAMBOOZLE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?"

"Labor" also expresses concern for U. S. foreign policy in an interpretive piece headed "On the Foreign Front."

"China Lobbyists, both on the Island of Formosa and in the U.S., are carrying out a lavishly financed and carefully planned step-by-step campaign for Uncle Sam to fight a big war to put Chiang Kai-shek back in power in China," the trade union paper stated bluntly.

IT CHARGED the China Lobby with a campaign to get the U.S. to repudiate completely its wartime pacts with the USSR. Chiang's own repudiation of its treaty with Moscow was referred to by "Labor" as follows:

"Chiang now practically declares workers.

war on Russia, as part of the China Lobby's plan to force Uncle Sam in that direction. It's a good gamble for Chiang. He has nothing to lose and a lot to gain if millions of American boys are sent to fight and die for him in China.

"The question now is: will the gentlemen on Capitol Hill remember they were elected to represent the interests of the American people, not to let Chiang and the China Lobby dictate the foreign policy of the U. S.?"

The State Department could find some consolation. The editorial and article in "Labor" was not a frontal attack on Wall Street's foreign policy. But the fear the pieces prompted was not easily dissipated. It left the striped pants boys wondering how long it would be before the trade union movement realized that the war policies of Big Business are closely related to Big Business' drive against the wage and living standards of the

improvements in social security, another of Eisenhower's pre-election promises, was "killed" for 1953, says the AFL in its news organ, noting the action of the House Ways and Means Committee on proposals before it.

The recently signed contract of the UAW with the Kohler Corp. of Kohler, Wis., reached after many months of bargaining, is an historic document. For many years labor unions could not penetrate Kohler. The pact is described as one of the best in the sanitation supplies industry.

A JOINT POLITICAL action body is being set up by the AFL and CIO in Long Beach, Cal., for participation in that city's municipal election. . . . The New Jersey CIO state legislative conference will meet in Trenton March 30. . . . A "right to work" bill barring the union shop and other labor rights was beaten in the Wyoming legislature.

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Communist Party Extends Resolution Discussion

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party last week announced that it was extending the period of discussion around the draft resolution on the situation growing out of the elections. The National Committee declared:

"1. The draft resolution on the situation growing out of the elections issued by the National Committee of the Communist Party has aroused great interest and stimulated a great deal of discussion.

issued in final form only after the most rounded and thorough-going discussion by the entire Party.

The National Committee has therefore determined to extend the period of discussion. It is eager to know the opinions and the thinking of all Party sections,

clubs and individual Party members on the draft resolution. It urges the most intensive discussion and requests that all opinions be sent to the National Committee through the respective section committees.

bulletin is being prepared for circulation in the Party and that the next few issues of Political Affairs will have articles dealing with various aspects of the draft resolution.

"2. As a result of inquiries, the National Committee wishes to announce that the new draft Party Program (not to be confused with the draft resolution on the elections) did not appear as scheduled because the National Committee has not as yet completed its work on it. Publication date of the new draft Program will be announced in the near future."

POINT of ORDER!

ARITHMETIC

By Alan Max

McCarthy is investigating the schools. He is attacking the subversive arithmetic which cannot explain how a Senator banked \$172,000 out of \$60,000 pay over four years.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Union Marks Negro History Week
- Labor Unity Moves Growing

THE INTERNATIONAL Fur and Leather Workers Union conducted an inspiring Negro History Week celebration in New York last week, attended by 1,200 members mostly white. The celebration features a fine play, "The Fishermen" by Les Pine, depicting the organization of the Negro Menhaden fishermen in the South. The program also included speakers Lyndon Henry, Local 88 organizer; Murray Brown, representing the Furners Joint Council; and Sam Burt, manager of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board. Leon Bibb, Negro baritone, gave a splendid rendition of a group of people's songs.

Impressed by the talks, the CIO's radio telegraphers made it known it, too, would be interested in taking part in the merger for a big union of licensed workers. The unaffiliated Marine Firemen and Oilers on the West Coast also directed its officers to seek affiliation either with the CIO's NMU or the AFL's Sailors Union of the Pacific.

THE STRIKE of 12,000 American Locomotive workers in three New York plants is near a close on the basis of a pact providing a raise of 16 cents an hour. The final details were being worked out as the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction issued in the walkout of the 1,800 workers in the key Dunkirk plant of the company, was coming to an end. The workers of that plant, manufacturing vital supplies for the atomic program, would have had a right to strike again. The 8,000 workers in the Schenectady and 2,000 of the Auburn plant, were on strike throughout the 18-week period. The Federal District Court, meanwhile, placed its approval on the T-H injunction which the steel union, for the first time, tested in court.

THE IUE-CIO WON the NLRA election at Allen Dumont Laboratories, Inc., Passaic, N. J., the last of the major TV companies not unionized, by a vote of 2,018 to 885 for no union.

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(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued on Page 13)

FLINT SHOWS THE WAY ON CIRCULATION

Flint readers of The Michigan Worker showed how to boost our bundle order. They issued a special Flint edition and ordered 300 extra copies.

We urge other areas and groups to know that they can also set an especially prepared edition of The Michigan Worker for their particular area. A special bundle price can be arranged.

Last Sunday we went to a breakfast where a

group of readers met, and, after waffles, bacon and coffee, went out on renewals of subs. The seven people who went out came in with 10 subscriptions.

We urge all areas to adopt these methods of breaking the log-jam in Michigan's circulation drive. We are only at 25 percent of our goal and the end of the drive is March 15.

Defer Test of McCarran Law

DETROIT.—Government attorney briefs in the case where 20 foreign born won right to bail despite postponement of the March 11 hearing their refusal to accept a ruling in Federal Court on the constitutionality of the bail provision of the McCarran-Walter Act. They said they needed time to prepare for the hearing before a panel of

three federal judges originally scheduled in Judge Kocinski's court in the federal building. Reports are that the government admits that constitutional questions are involved as was originally stated by attorneys for the 20 foreign born workers.

The twenty got 756 signatures on telegrams they sent to Eisenhower's U. S. Attorney General Brownell which said:

"We protest your ruling under Walter-McCarran Act which imprisons non-citizens indefinitely, unless they agree to sign away their basic democratic American rights. We regard this as an attack against all liberty loving Americans and urge you rescind that order."

All people who can are urged to be at Judge Kocinski's courtroom when the case is heard. Assistance to the 20 fighting this battle is needed. Apply to Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 920 Charlevoix Blvd. Send donations of cash to aid the fight.

Strengthen Negro representation both in the primary election and now in the general, but failed this time to back Negro Attorney Charles R. A. Smith, prominent Catholic, for Judge of Common Pleas Court. Attorney Smith won the nomination and now the failure of the AFL to give backing in the final after doing so in the primary can mean the difference between victory and defeat.

AFL members are urged to get the Federation and president Frank X. Martel to reverse their position on Attorney Smith for Common Pleas judge.

Meanwhile CIO members in Detroit are demanding there shall be no repeat of the shameful lily-white ticket presented to them by the Wayne County CIO Council in the primary when neither Judge Jones or Attorney Smith were endorsed.

This was the first time that the Wayne County CIO put out a lily-white ticket. Unfortunately it was in turn recommended to the members by many local unions which went along with this rank discrimination because it's "CIO policy." Big Ford Local 600, which has shown the way so many times in fighting for increased Negro representation and for Negro white unity, went along with the lily-white ticket, printing it as recommendations for its membership to vote for Feb. 16.

With the united backing of AFL, CIO, and all peoples organizations, Negro and white, Judge Jones can be elected as can Attorney Charles R. A. Smith and Dr. Ramus Robinson. Negro representation thus makes great strides forward.

3,200 GET COPIES OF 'AMNESTY'

DETROIT.—Some 3,200 copies of the pamphlet "Amnesty" by Marion Bachrach that calls for a nationwide campaign to win the release of the Smith Act victims in jail and for defense of those indicted under the fascist like act, have been sent out here by "The Michigan Six." The six, indicted under the Smith Act and awaiting trial, are: William Allan, Nat Gantley, Thomas Dennis, Saul Wellman, Philip Schatz, Helen A. Winter. They have been indicted under the Smith Act and are awaiting trial.

Seek to Elect Negro to UAW Vice Presidency

DETROIT.—A slate of delegates from Plymouth Local 51 running on a program of electing a Negro to the United Auto Workers International Executive Board at the coming convention was partly elected. Five members of the slate and two alternates were picked by

the workers to go to Atlantic City on March 22-27 and raise this important issue before the convention.

Woody Rustin, first Negro shop committee member at Plymouth plant in the history of the UAW, was elected an alternate delegate.

According to Rustin, Plymouth workers will mobilize all support possible at the convention to place a Negro on the Executive Board in order to strengthen Negro-white unity and win Negro representation, thus breaking the lily-white character of the Board.

THE REV. CHARLES A. HILL (above) spoke at the Kellogg Auditorium at Ann Arbor and blasted the U.S. Formosa policy as a march towards war and one that will bring world wide catastrophe instead of world peace. Honest efforts to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union were proposed by the Rev. Hill. He spoke as part of the Society for Peaceful Alternatives four-day current peace activities which included the showing of movies, "Peace Will Win," and "Time for Greatness," and Sunday two panel discussions on peace that included teachers and students.

No Blockade

DETROIT.—An editorial in the Michigan CIO News, Feb. 19, terms a blockade of China impractical, saying the effectiveness of such a move is open to serious doubt.

Thus they are revealing serious differences with the Eisenhower regime in Washington on the war-like moves against the Peoples Democratic Republic of China.

J. GREEN & CO.
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Michigan Edition THE WORKER

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allen, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit, Mich. Phone: WFO 4-1085.



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AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

LOCALS.—Chrysler 7 membership adopted resolution for the 14th United Auto Workers' convention wants an end of five-year contracts. . . . Hudson Local 154 elected a slate that also doesn't like five-year contracts. . . . Bohn Local 208 on record for two-year contracts. . . . Leo Schaeffer, president of Local 163, well known opponent of five-year contracts, elected to convention; he got four of every five votes cast. Reuther very unhappy about election results in Timken, where his opponents, no friends of five-year contracts, took five out of six delegates. At Kelsey, five out of six for a good slate.

FORD.—Carl Stellato's campaign managers say he is a "cinch" to grab one of the region directorships on the West Side. Also that the moot question around Ford Local 600 is who is to be the next president. The Stellato men would have everyone believe that there are only "three" candidates—W. G. Grant, Walter Quillio, John Orr. We are sure the last word hasn't been said on the entire matter.

WELFARE.—The Detroit Free Press and its Fred Tew still whipping up a campaign to throw people off the welfare rolls. This sheet is campaigning to open welfare rolls so that new indignities may be heaped on those sick or too old to work. CIO and AFL have always opposed this exploitation of human misery and hardship. They better sound off before there is a bill whipped through Lansing.

SPEEDUP.—Union committeemen estimate in plant 3, Chevrolet Local 235 that between 60 percent and 85 percent of new hires quit within two weeks after being hired. In one of the Flint Chevrolet plants 300 new hires were brought in in one month. At the end of the month only 60 had stuck it out.

BACKING.—Time Gov. Williams and some labor skates put into deeds their oft-professed support for increased Negro representation by backing Charles W. Jones for Recorders Court Judge, Charles R. A. Smith for Common Pleas Judge and Dr. Remus Robinson for Detroit School Board.

CLOSED SHOP.—Congressman John Dingell of Detroit has introduced a bill to get the closed shop approved. He says the way to battle Taft-Hartley is to introduce some good labor legislation.

FEPC.—Ed Carey, UAW member of the Legislature, has introduced a bill for FEPC in the Legislature. It will die in committee unless the organized labor movement piles up support behind it. But more, it must be endorsed by scores of organizations. Lobbying for the bill must begin by contacting the politicos when they come home weekends. Write and get a copy of the bill.

WALL STREET JOURNAL.—Chrysler officials tell the Wall Street Journal that no outlook for lower prices on cars, though they keep yakking that higher production means lower prices. So they are getting higher production, but there is no lower prices.

Headline, Wall Street Journal: "Signs of a slowdown in generally healthy car market, sales of used autos slump. . . ."

UNITY.—UAW-CIO Harvester Local 6 in Melrose Park, Chicago, urges in a resolution sent to the national UAW-CIO convention: "While negotiations are in progress (for organic labor unity) the various unions in every locality work together on the day to day problems of the community in the best interests of the working class."

SCHOOLS.—Labor and liberals are sponsoring a talk at the Central Methodist Church, Woodward at Adams, at 8 p.m. Friday, March 13, on "Public Concern for Public Schools."

GM.—We bet Eisenhower never gave C. E. Wilson an order that the only time he could go to answer nature's call is before 11 a.m. and after 3 p.m.; this is the orders that Buick management is trying to put over on their workers.

PORK CHOPS.—Americans owe the installment collector \$16.5 billions of which \$5.2 billion is on automobiles. McCarthy may now start probing to find out how come the auto dealers didn't get a piece of the other \$11 billion?

COPS.—What will Republican aspirant for Governor in 1954, Police Commissioner Donald Leonard of Detroit, do to the cops in the scout car who battered and slugged a 24-year-old half blind and disabled Korean War veteran, Jack Simpson of 293 E. Palmer. Simpson is an ex-infantry sergeant who lost an eye when hand grenades exploded in his face in Korea. He spent a year in the hospital with wounds.

TRIGGER HAPPY.—A trigger happy FBI agent fired blindly through a closed door in Los Angeles recently, tearing part of the face off an innocent worker. His chief, FBI agent C. H. "Kit" Carson, said: "The agent met resistance. He was in danger." Then the FBI admitted that the innocent worker whose face is partly shot off was not the man they were looking for.

New Important Books and Pamphlets

Tolstoy and His Time by V. I. Lenin	\$.20
The Party of Negro and White by Pettis Perry	.05
Party Vigilance Against Enemy Infiltration by E. Larson	.10
Who Owes Israel by Victor Perlo	.25
Women Who Work by Grace Hutchins	paper .75, cloth 1.50

These and many more titles are available at
BERENSON BOOKSTORE
2419 Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.

WORKERS WANT PAY HIKE

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT. — A new situation has arisen on the economic front for the auto workers while negotiations with the Big Three (GM, Ford, Chrysler) are going on. Right in the midst of them comes lifting of price controls on many essential items of food and other commodities through actions by the GM-controlled Washington government. Also the Wage Stabilization Boards have been abolished.

Cigarettes, gasoline, food and other items have already gotten a boost or are about to. The great tobacco concerns with a penny raise on a pack of cigarettes are expecting to net \$200,000,000 additional profits a year. Standard Oil will be along soon with a gasoline raise. And so the prices will soar.

When the workers got a penny or two raise the three local daily newspapers, Times, Free Press, News, always screamed that this was "inflationary" as prices had to rise too.

WAITING: We are still waiting for the editorials to appear that will charge inflation is resulting as a result of cigarettes going up one penny and all other prices being raised. It is all right with the Times, News, Free Press when American Tobacco Co., Standard Oil and the great supermarket chains raise prices. Then there is no inflation. But just let the workers ask for a raise to meet the new price increases and watch the papers howl.

CUT: And with C. E. Wilson of General Motors at the helm of the war program, the auto corporations will get their cut too for putting their man Eisenhower in the White House.

Meanwhile no serious substantial solution is presenting itself to relieve the auto workers of the economic stress they are under.

The auto workers are running \$15 a week behind the Bureau of Labor Statistics minimum standard of living budget, based on a 52 week schedule.

In plants like Kaiser-Frazer workers have gotten only three weeks pay in the last six weeks.

At Chrysler Plymouth plant as-

sembly workers have had about six full weeks pay since last November. With some exceptions the plants are now working five days, forty hours.

LAY OFFS: It is predicted by union leaders that the end of April will see the beginning of layoffs in automotive.

Speedup is evident in every plant with GM, demanding 20 percent hoist in production in many shops. The workers on the 1953 model are being forced to go along with increased speedup because their hands are tied by the five-year contract. This is the same contract that has tied workers' wages to an escalator clause that last Dec. 1 cut one penny off their wages.

UAW demands in the present negotiations do not include substantial wage increases for the mass of the unskilled workers. They are asking, however, for 28½c an hour for the skilled workers, one penny additional for all workers to be added to the four cent annual improvement factor raise. Also they want 2½c of the 25c gotten from escalators since 1950 to be added to the base rate, and pensions to be raised to \$145 a month.

WAGE DEMANDS: What is significant is that in many programs appearing now by candidates in the plants running for delegate to the March 22 UAW convention in Atlantic City, wage increases are asked with support being given to the UAW's other demands.

This type of additional wage boost has been asked by Ford Local 600, Chevrolet 859 in Flint, two of the largest sections of the UAW. Both locals, with a combined membership of 70,000, have asked the international union to add 20c an hour wage increase to the present demands.

Besides this demand for wage increases there has broken out inside UAW a widespread demand for revocation of the five-year contracts to which Walter Reuther has tied over one million workers. Many slates in the local union elections carry slogans demanding an end to five-year contracts.

At Chrysler Plymouth plant as-

WIN 18c RAISE

1-Yr. Contract Nets Big Gains-Kohler

DETROIT.—An average wage increase of 18c an hour was won for 3,600 Kohler workers by the United Auto Workers. This is the first contract between the UAW and the Kohler Corp. of Wisconsin. The contract is NOT A FIVE-YEAR ONE, but runs to March 1, 1954.

The contract provisions include a wage reopeners on thirty days notice by either party every three months.

OTHER GAINS: Establishment of a seniority system; a working grievance procedure, machinery for maintaining production standards at an equitable rate; check-off; overtime for Saturday; vacations of three weeks after 15 years based on average hours worked per week, but not less than 120 hours; company paid life insurance raised from \$1,000 to \$3,000; sickness and accident weekly benefits raised from \$15 to \$30 weekly. Committees were set up to work out improvements in the pension plan and to establish a medical surgical program.

WOMEN: Most of the contract

gains had never been known to the Kohler workers before. Also the provisions for equal pay for equal work was established, bringing substantial wage increases to hundreds of women workers.

The range of wage increases ran from 12 to 25 cents an hour, with many inequities wiped out and provisions for further bargaining on others established.

The union won a collective bargaining election last June and negotiations were carried on since August 21 without result until the workers took a strike vote Feb. 14; 93 percent of the workers voted for strike action. The strike was scheduled for Monday, Feb. 23. The company finally agreed to most of the union's demands on Feb. 22.

Because of the vicious anti-union record of Kohler, owned by Gov. Walter Kohler of Wisconsin, Emil Mazey had called the Kohler situation "the most important facing the UAW today."

The contract was ratified as mass membership meeting attended by 2,500 Kohler workers.

Walkout Hits Wage Stall

DETROIT. — Murray Body workers staged a walkout for four hours recently in order to break the deadlock and stalling by the company on wages increases and a new two-year contract. The workers have decided that no one will work overtime, Saturday or Sunday, in either aircraft, skilled or production until the company starts talking improvements.

In the recent election for candidates to the convention a leaflet called on the workers to back candidates who fight for wage increases for all workers. The workers want wage increases and the walkout is the first time in years that such techniques have been used to force the company into line.

Rank discrimination in hiring is being practiced by Murray Body. Several hundred women were recently hired, but only two Negro women were among the group. Murray body workers pegged this as token hiring and are demanding that this be taken up with the company by the union top leaders now in negotiations.

Strike Vote at Flint Chevy as Worker Is Beaten

FLINT. — A strike vote was scheduled by Chevrolet workers here after a worker was manhandled, had his arms twisted, was knocked down by GM plant protection men and thrown out of the plant bodily.

The Chevrolet Assembly plant is seething with many other issues but this was the one that sparked off the demand for strike action to which the union leadership agreed.

In Flint GM has initiated a wholesale drive to increase production by 20 percent. As a result workers are fighting mad and want action.

This action by Chevrolet workers may start a train of struggles against speedup and company intimidation in the plant here.

NEGRO WHITE UNITY WINS IN STOPPAGE

DETROIT.—Eight hundred Negro and white men and women workers gave the Michigan Steel Castings a lesson in militant action and solidarity recently with a one-day stoppage.

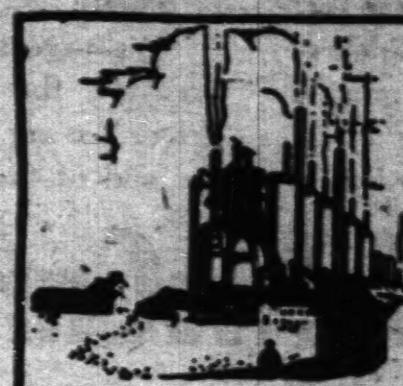
This company, aping its big brothers—GM, Ford, Chrysler—has been cracking down, picking on women workers for absenteeism, and taking an inhuman attitude towards special problems of women workers. Some ten women have been fired for absenteeism.

Two foundry workers were given three-day penalty layoffs.

Before the ink was dry on the order, the plant was empty and the workers had a picket line. It took the country only one day to figure that this was the wrong tactic. They rescinded the penalty and did some belly crawling out to the picket line to tell anyone who would listen that "it was all a mistake."

Now solidarity is on a new level in the shop. The company has been taught a long-needed lesson.

More Michigan News on P. 15



Michigan edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1953

New Index Can Cut Pay 1 Cent

DETROIT.—The millstones around the necks of the auto workers, the tying of their wages to a government index, might mean again another penny wage cut. They got a wage cut of a penny last Dec. 1. And now the new index records "a drop" in the cost of living which can mean another penny cut.

looking for a way to unload the escalator and the five-year contract as gracefully as possible.

The great surge of opposition by the rank and file in UAW to get rid of the escalator and the five-year contract may become one of the hottest issues at the coming UAW convention.

The corporations on the other hand are hanging on to the five-year contract, saying a contract is a contract and it still has two more years to run.

The companies know that the five-year, no-strike, company security clause, wage-freeze contact is a gold mine for them. If it is opened up, changed or wiped out in favor of a year contract like Mazey signed in Kohler, Wis., then many demands will be on the bargaining table that have been frozen for the last three years.

A big campaign is warming up fast in the UAW. It is a campaign to get rid of five-year contracts, escalator wage cutting clauses and a return to using the strength of the membership to win wage increases and to battle speedup, not agree with company security clauses under which the company sets production and the workers must make it, or they are disciplined and fired.

Postal Men Act... Tool & Die Workers Strike AFL AND CIO SEEK RAISES

DETROIT.—Seven thousand AFL postal workers are campaigning here for passage by Congress of a pay boost of \$800 a year. Half of them met last Sunday in the Cass Tech High School and heard Congressman John Lesinski who is on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, pledge support. Speakers from the CIO also participated.

The Bill which incorporates the

TOO CHEAP TO BUY A CABLE

DEARBORN.—One worker hovered between life and death for days, two more who worked on the Electric Furnaces at Ford Rouge are seriously burned because the company is so cheap it wouldn't spend money to buy a new cable for a ladle that carried hot iron. The cable broke and the hot iron poured down on the workers.

Ford Motor Co. is spending mil-

\$800 a year raise was introduced by Rep. George O'Brien from Detroit's 13th Congressional District. The Detroit City Council endorsed a resolution backing the 7,000 postal workers' demand and endorsing Congressman O'Brien's bill.

Meanwhile Pressmen's Local 13

signed a 13-month contract em-

bodying a 5 percent wage increase

with the Detroit daily newspapers.

The Bill which incorporates the

TOO CHEAP TO BUY A CABLE

DEARBORN.—One worker hovered between life and death for days, two more who worked on the Electric Furnaces at Ford Rouge are seriously burned because the company is so cheap it wouldn't spend money to buy a new cable for a ladle that carried hot iron. The cable broke and the hot iron poured down on the workers.

Ford Motor Co. is spending mil-

lions to fight Communism abroad,

but can't spend money for cables

which must be changed every 60 days. The last time the cable was

changed was Oct. 20, 1952. It

broke Feb. 14.

After the horrible accident the

company claimed the cable had been checked. Ford local 600 of-

ficials say this is absolutely un-

true.



JOSEPH STALIN

Eugene Heslup, Chicago's 'Mr. Daily Worker'

CHICAGO.

THE YEAR was 1930. It was the year of lengthening headlines, mounting evictions—and the South Side of Chicago was a battleground.

That was the year Eugene Heslup began selling and building the Daily Worker because of its role in these struggles. He has never stopped.

For 23 years, he has been "Mr. Daily Worker" on the South Side. Was there ever storm or sickness or weariness or fear that stopped him?

Heslup considered that question carefully. "Well, there was the time that a railroad strike was on and the papers didn't come in—but that's the only time I didn't go out with the paper."

He was 76 on March 6. This big kindly man was out as usual—selling the paper at the South Side Forum, stepping along 47th St. to chat with lifelong "customers" of his, delivering his bundle to regular readers along a three-mile route.

Heslup smiles as he recalls one attempt by police to intimidate him. When he was arrested and brought into the police court, he told the judge. "You needn't try to scare me—I'm going to keep carrying these papers as long as they come out."

The judge looked him over and then asked, "Don't I know you from somewhere?"

"Yes," answered Heslup, "I was once a Republican precinct captain."

"Why'd you quit?"

"Things just got so rotten!"

The judge thought that over, then turned to the arresting police. "Don't ever bring this man in here again," he said.



EUGENE HESLUP

Heslup will be honored by the readers and friends of The Worker at a banquet on March 28—marking what Illinoisans hope will be the successful end of their current drive for 2,000 readers.

But for Heslup the real reward for his 23 years of heroic effort lies in the prestige and influence which The Worker enjoys today among the Negro and white people of Chicago.

"It's the only paper that really fights for all the people," says Heslup, with a conviction that explains the long years of persistent press building, the regular meeting of trains, and then the methodical selling, the climbing of stairs, the patient bringing of the paper to wherever people gather on the South Side.

"I really love The Worker," says Heslup, "and I guess I'll go on selling it until I die."

SPY CHARGE COLLAPSES, BUT NELSON FRAMEUP CONTINUES

—See Page 6

AFL ASKS END TO 'OPPRESSIVE' T-H CLAUSES

— See Page 2 —

STALIN: Man of Peace

By ABNER BERRY

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's serious illness has shocked the entire world. For the man who organized and led the Red Army to victory at Stalingrad, thereby saving the world from the scourge of armed Nazism, is the people's symbol of the fight for peace. And hundreds of millions know, despite the manufactured lies of the dollar and atom bomb diplomats, that Stalin's contributions to world peace, as well as his leadership in the anti-fascist war, stems from the fact that he draws his strength from a government of workers.

In hoping and praying for the health of Stalin, the peoples do not share the speculations of the capitalist pro-war propagandists that the crisis in the Soviet leader's health will weaken the camp of peace and unfetter the war-makers. For they know that Stalin's activity, his courage, steadfastness and boldness were based on his application of the working class science of Marxism-Leninism. He leads a political party based on this advanced social science. His leadership was collective and as permanent as the working class itself.

From the words of Stalin, himself, the speculations have been answered. He described the Communists' source of strength to a party meeting in 1937:

"Contact with the masses, the strengthening of these contacts, readiness to listen to the voice of the masses—in this lie the strength and impregnability of Bolshevik leadership."

(Continued on Page 4)



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DUSABLE
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SOVIET UNION TO THE UN:

'Korea Ceasefire Bid Has No Conditions!'

By JOHN PITTMAN

IMMEDIATE CEASEFIRE, with no preliminary conditions whatsoever! This was the proposal which the Soviet Union made again last week for ending the war in Korea and setting the stage for a peaceful settlement in the Far East and the world.

Speaking in the Political and Security Committee of the seventh General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky specified that "no preliminary conditions" whatsoever were attached to the Soviet proposal, whereas other so-called proposals for ending the war, such as the Indian Resolution which the Koreans and Chinese had rejected, were hedged with all sorts of conditions. Vishinsky said his delegation believed the ceasefire resolution which he offered last November and December, and which the UN voting majority rejected four times, still provided the best means of ending the war. (See text of the Soviet proposal on Page 13).

THE SOVIET UNION'S initiative breathed life into an apathetic UN session. The UN voting majority was at a dead-end. They had expected a lead from U. S. chief delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. But Vishinsky had swiftly demolished Lodge's diversionary maneuver to brand the Soviet Union the aggressor in Korea on the basis of allegations that Soviet arms and munitions were being used against the U. S. forces. Vishinsky noted that the Soviet Union sold China arms and munitions under terms of the 1950 mutual assistance pact, which is a matter of open and public record. He said Lodge's allegations were "breaking through an open door with

a battering ram."

The Soviet delegate repeated the main facts of the original aggression in Korea. He offered the documentary evidence of Rhee's conspiracy to attack above the 38th Parallel, the complicity

of U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in Rhee's attack, and subsequent revelations by U. S. official spokesmen establishing the national administration's aim in regard to Korea.

(Continued on Page 13)

Stalin's Proposal: Cease-Fire

An Editorial

WHAT WILL HAPPEN to the war in Korea with Stalin gravely stricken?

He was struck by this terrible illness just as the American people and the rest of the world watches with deepest anxiety the UN struggle over Korea.

Stalin gave new hope to the world that the war in Korea could be ended when he proposed to meet with Eisenhower. His offer was not accepted, though Eisenhower felt it necessary to say that he would meet with Stalin—provided a number of ifs and buts were taken into account.

But Stalin's repeated efforts to get Washington to end the killing in Korea was voiced this week once more in the Soviet spokesman's speech to the UN. Delegate Vishinsky proposed a flat cease-fire now, without any terms or reservations. Acting on Stalin's plan for peace, Vishinsky reminded the UN that only one issue remained unsettled at Panmunjom, the prisoner exchange. All the others have been agreed

upon. Why must men die over this one issue, he asked in effect? *

BUT WASHINGTON refuses to meet Stalin's cease-fire proposal. On the contrary, its spokesman, Lodge, ridicules it and is clearly making new moves to make a cease-fire impossible.

Washington is ripe with open talk about spreading the war to China.

But is that what the American people voted for in November? Is that in the interests of the United States and its security? Most of the human race agrees with Stalin that what is sorely needed is a cease-fire in Korea and peaceful negotiations.

Our country should be alert to the danger that some war-hungry militarists may see in Stalin's grave illness a chance to start new war fires. Such military adventures miscalculate very dangerously for America and the world. The country should protect itself by a new and strong demand for a cease-fire in Korea.

Demand Pay Boosts as Wage Freeze Goes

Tieups and Strike Plans on Increase

By GEORGE MORRIS

A strike wave appeared to be building up in the country as workers, no longer hampered by a wage freeze, are demanding substantial wage increases. A stubborn refusal by employers to go beyond a few pennies an hour, or to offer any raises, is forcing the walkouts.

As yet, none of the strikes are of national scope or in a "pattern-setting" industry. Negotiations on industry-wide pacts are still in progress or some weeks off. But the numerous strikes, many of them in important plants, indicate the developing mood among the workers. They are forerunners of what may come later in the spring when the big pacts come to a head.

EXAMPLES of the kind of strikes that broke out, most of them over wages are:

More than 5,000 out in shipyards in Mobile and New Orleans, called by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO; 3,400 out at the Speer Plant, Toledo, in sympathy with the striking die-sinkers; 3,200 miners at the Robena bituminous coal mine of U. S. Steel in Uniontown, Pa., over grievances with the strike movement threatening 10 other U. S. Steel mines; 400 iron workers out in Dallas tied up all building projects.

Strike threats are brewing in many other situations. Ford Local 471 of the UAW, in the giant new aircraft engine plant in Chicago, voted to strike if new negotiations fail to come through with a general raise for the 13,000 workers. A strike is threatened at General Electric's plant in Syracuse where the IUE-CIO holds a contract. International Association of Machinists, Lodge 1987 in Republic Aircraft plant near Hempstead, L. I., voted 8,666 to 352 for a strike.

NO LESS AN indicator of the feeling among the workers is the "wildcat" spirit especially in auto and steel plants. U. S. Steel's tin mill was tied up for four days in Gary until a settlement was reached on the earnings of 15 men. Flash strikes were especially numerous in auto plants growing out of dissatisfaction over clauses in the five-year pact to which the workers are tied.

March 15 is the deadline for the cotton textile pact in New England areas, where the employers are still pressing for a wage cut. Negotiations broke down with the principal northwest lumber companies where mediators are trying a hand before a strike breaks out. U. S. Rubber, employing 33,000, has until March 31 to reach a pact.

Electrical unions are beginning talks with General Electric. The UE, representing 50,000 of the workers proposed that 16 unions among GE workers work jointly. But so far no reply.

Steel and maritime are already giving some thought to June when their pacts come due.

THE UAW-CIO, although the largest union now in negotiations, hardly offers a measure of what labor can or will take in 1953. Tied to a five-year freeze that has two and a half more years to run, the union has sought to break into the pact, but not for the purpose of demanding a raise.

Walter Reuther only asked that, of the 25 cents an hour the union won on escalator raises since 1950, 20 cents should be considered as added on the base wage rate. That would leave the company only five cents to cut if the cost-of-living escalator starts downward.

Other demands were a 28-cent hourly raise for skilled, semi-skilled,

(Continued on Page 13)

AFL Asks End of T-H 'Oppressive' Clauses

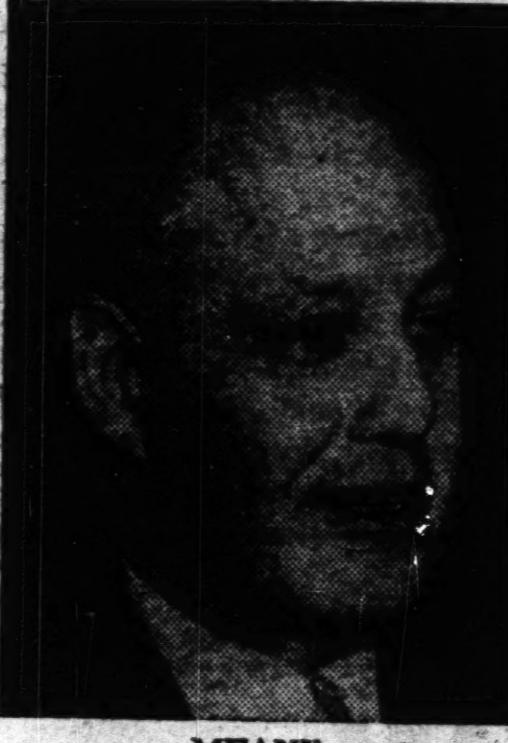
WASHINGTON

BACK IN 1903 the National Association of Manufacturers meeting in New Orleans launched a propaganda drive which 44 years later culminated in the Taft-Hartley Act. The NAM campaign also succeeded in distorting the meaning of two words in common usage until, in time, each came to mean its opposite.

Testifying before the House Labor committee last week AFL president George Meany said that as a result of that drive, an "open" factory in which union members may find employment without discrimination came to be known as a "closed shop." On the other hand, a "closed" factory which refuses to employ union workers and which uses all manner of force and trickery to prevent the organization of a union by its employees

came to be described as the "open shop."

The AFL president called for (Continued on Page 13)



MEANY

Rail Labor Warns of Plot to Get U.S. Boys to Die for Chiang

WASHINGTON.—"Is it necessary for government leaders to bamboozle our people?" This question, leading off the editorial Feb. 28 of the usually conservative weekly, "Labor," published by the 15 standard railroad labor organizations, alarmed those State De-

partment officials whose job it is to keep trade unions in line behind the Eisenhower administration's foreign policy. For it raised another question: will labor which has supported Truman's prowar foreign policy move into opposition to the Eisenhower foreign policy?

"Labor's" editorial did not necessarily mark a trend, but for the State Department it was a dangerous sign.

THE THEME of the editorial was that the government which was waging "psychological warfare" against people and governments throughout the world was now using the Big Lie technique and false propaganda against the American people. "Labor" attempts to exonerate Eisenhower of blame for this development, and points the accusing finger at the President's advisers, namely: C. D. Jackson, publisher of the rich man's "Fortune" magazine, now coordinator for psychological warfare in the administration; "Wild Bill" Donovan, formerly head of OSS; John Foster Dulles, international banker and Secretary of State; and his brother, Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Under the heading of psychological warfare against the American people, "Labor" includes "the President's misleading statements on the Formosa fleet and Uncle Sam's World War II pacts."

"LABOR" also referred to Eisenhower's campaign speeches prior to election, pointing out that Jackson helped write them. "A good many people thought parts of those speeches sounded like psychological warfare which doesn't pay much attention to the truth," said

frown among the practitioners of psychological warfare," said "Labor." "These unscrupulous and powerful weapons can be turned against anyone. ARE THEY BEING USED TO BAMBOOZLE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?"

"Labor" also expresses concern for U. S. foreign policy in an interpretive piece headed "On the Foreign Front."

"China Lobbyists, both on the Island of Formosa and in the U.S., are carrying out a lavishly financed and carefully planned step-by-step campaign for Uncle Sam to fight a big war to put Chiang Kai-shek back in power in China," the trade union paper stated bluntly.

IT CHARGED the China Lobby with a campaign to get the U.S. to repudiate completely its wartime pacts with the USSR. Chiang's own repudiation of its treaty with Moscow was referred to by "Labor" as follows:

"Chiang now practically declares

POINT of ORDER!

ARITHMETIC

By Alan Max

McCarthy is investigating the schools. He is attacking the subversive arithmetic which cannot explain how a Senator banked \$172,000 out of \$60,000 pay over four years.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- **Union Marks Negro History Week**
- **Labor Unity Moves Growing**

THE INTERNATIONAL Fur and Leather Workers Union conducted an inspiring Negro History Week celebration in New York last week, attended by 1,200 members mostly white. The celebration features a fine play, "The Fishermen" by Les Pine, depicting the organization of the Negro Menhaden fishermen in the South. The program also included speakers Lyndon Henry, Local 88 organizer; Murray Brown, representing the Furriers Joint Council; and Sam Burt, manager of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board. Leon Bibb, Negro baritone, gave a splendid rendition of a group of people's songs.

A UNITY SPIRIT is gaining in much divided maritime labor. As a result of prolonged negotiations looking toward eventual merger, the CIO's Marine Engineers Beneficial Ass'n and the AFL's Masters, Mates and Pilots reached a pact for periodic joint meetings of their executive boards, an effort to get both pacts to run out simultaneously, agreement on joint wage demands and on possible joint management of their welfare

plans. They also agreed to continue efforts towards a merger and seek a satisfactory charter from either the AFL or CIO for the united union.

Impressed by the talks, the CIO's radio telegraphers made it known it, too, would be interested in taking part in the merger for a big union of licensed workers. The unaffiliated Marine Firemen and Oilers on the West Coast also directed its officers to seek affiliation either with the CIO's NMU or the AFL's Sailors Union of the Pacific.

THE STRIKE of 12,000 American Locomotive workers in three New York plants is near a close on the basis of a pact providing a raise of 16 cents an hour. The final details were being worked out as the 60-day Taft-Hartley injunction issued in the walkout of the 1,800 workers in the key Dunkirk plant of the company, was coming to an end. The workers of that plant, manufacturing vital supplies for the atomic program, would have had a right to strike again. The 8,000 workers in the Schenectady and 2,000 of the Auburn plant, were on strike throughout the 18-week period. The Federal District Court, meanwhile, placed its approval on the T-H injunction which the steel union, for the first time, tested in court.

THE IUE-CIO WON the NLRB election at Allen Dumont Laboratories, Inc., Passaic, N. J., the last of the major TV companies not unionized, by a vote of 2,018 to 885 for no union.

The recently signed contract of the UAW with the Kohler Corp. of Kohler, Wis., reached after many months of bargaining, is an historic document. For many years labor unions could not penetrate Kohler. The pact is described as one of the best in the sanitation supplies industry.

A JOINT POLITICAL action body is being set up by the AFL and CIO in Long Beach, Cal., for participation in that city's municipal election. . . . The New Jersey CIO state legislative conference will meet in Trenton March 30. . . . A "right to work" bill barring the union shop and other labor rights was beaten in the Wyoming legislature.

Improvements in social security, another of Eisenhower's pre-election promises, was "killed" for 1953, says the AFL in its news organ, noting the action of the House Ways and Means Committee on proposals before it.

Communist Party Extends Resolution Discussion

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party last week announced that it was extending the period of discussion around the draft resolution on the situation growing out of the elections. The National Committee declared:

"1. The draft resolution on the situation growing out of the elections issued by the National Committee of the Communist Party has aroused great interest and stimulated a great deal of discussion. The National Committee declared:

"2. As a result of inquiries, the National Committee wishes to announce that the new draft Party Program (not to be confused with the draft resolution on the elections) did not appear as scheduled because the National Committee has not as yet completed its work on it. Publication date of the new draft Program will be announced in the near future."

issued in final form only after the most rounded and thorough-going discussion by the entire Party.

The National Committee has therefore determined to extend the period of discussion. It is eager to know the opinions and the thinking of all Party sections, clubs and individual Party members on the draft resolution. It urges the most intensive discussion and requests that all opinions be sent to the National Committee through the respective section committees.

The National Committee also announces that a special discussion on the new future

How UE Fights Back At Harvester Plants

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO. — The "fight-back" at the Harvester plants is on full swing—led by UE-FE, the union that was forced to take a bitter defeat following the 88-day strike of last fall.

The fact that this union has regained its strength and the offensive was indicated last week by the latest in a series of shop actions at the Harvester plants here.

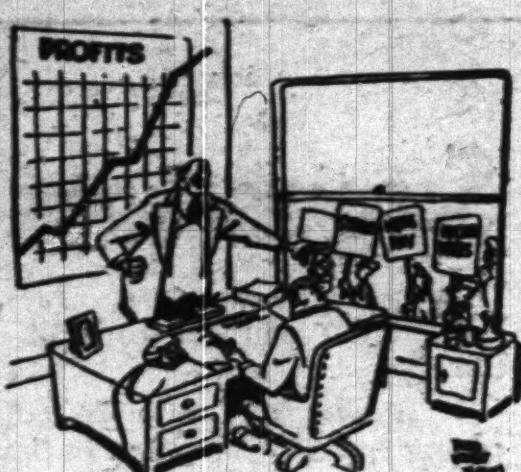
AT McCORMICK WORKS, the gray iron foundry walked out to a man when an ailing worker, just out of the hospital, was fired for refusing to do a heavy job which would have sent him back to the hospital. This touched off the mounting resentment against the company's slashing of piece-work rates.

The workers, some 600 Negro and white, returned to their jobs only when the company promised to reinstate Archie Bennett, the fired worker.

AT TRACTOR WORKS, the blow-off came when two molders were given a three-day disciplinary suspension for refusing to work at a cut pay scale.

The 55 other molders quickly walked out with them. Three days later the company had agreed to review the wage rate of the two men they had suspended. The company agreed to retime the job—with a union delegation overseeing the time study.

THESE TWO highlight the trends at Harvester that reveal: • A high level of militancy of the workers, replacing whatever moods of demoralization existed immediately after the Harvester Company broke UE's strike with violence, frameups, injunctions, divisive tactics and a starve-'em-into-submission program. • A marked degree of unity among all workers—including most



"I thought we buried that union three months ago."

of those who broke ranks during the strike.

A widespread understanding that the company was lying when it denied during the strike that it was out to cut wages and install heightened speedup. And also, recognition by the workers that the Harvester Company was out to get the unions, period—regardless of whether they were AFL, CIO or independent, regardless of whether they were militant or conservative.

THE RECENT meeting of the UE National Harvester Conference Board, held in Chicago, sounded the fight-back call.

Said the board's director, Gerald Field, "The company, by its very arrogance and greed, helped dis-

pel much of the confusion in the workers' minds.

"They learned, and many learned the hard way, that the strike of last fall was unavoidable, and that a fighting program now is imperative if living wages are to be maintained at Harvester."

FIELDE served notice on the big farm implement trust that "we're taking the offensive."

Since the strike ended in defeat last November, the UE at Harvester has slowly won back its strength.

The union managed to hold its ranks. It fought and won out against a series of raids. It scored a decisive victory at the Richmond Works against the raiders. It beat back decertification moves.

AT TRACTOR WORKS, the union has regained 500 members since January. And the significant local elections at East Moline and Tractor were each stirring votes of confidence in the incumbent union leadership.

Said one UE-FE leader: "The workers got a chance to compare who was right—the union or the company and their stooge Un-American Committee. They found out that everything we told them was the truth."

Here's How You Can Write To Mrs. Katherine Hyndman

It is five months that Katherine Hyndman, the heroic Gary working class leader, has been imprisoned by the federal government.

She is being held for trial on deportation charges—without bail. But the struggle keeps mounting for her freedom.

Mrs. Hyndman is only allowed to send out a limited number of letters. But she can receive mail from all her friends—of which there must be thousands in this area.

Address your letters:

Mrs. Katherine Hyndman,
Crown Point Jail,
Crown Point, Indiana.

FEPC Fight

(Continued from Page 16) that white people work better in white departments and Negroes work better in Negro departments."

Much of the session was handled in classroom style, tackling such questions as (a) what forms does discrimination take? (b) how do we fight Jim Crow? (c) how can white workers be brought into the fight for Negro rights?

At the conclusion of the two-day parley, the delegates heard an appeal for joint action on FEPC by Willoughby Abner, vice-president of the CIO Chicago Industrial Union Council.

"Our concentration should be directly on Gov. Stratton," said Abner. "He's straddling the fence on FEPC and he's got to be moved."

Parley Here Maps Campaign for McCarran-Walter Act Repeal

CHICAGO.—Prominent Chicagoans have joined in sponsoring a Midwest Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, which will convene here Saturday and Sunday, March 21 and 22.

Opening the two-day conference will be a banquet on Saturday evening, March 21, 7 P.M., at Walsh's Hall, 1014 North Noble St.

Conference sessions will begin at 9 A.M. the following day, Sunday, at Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 North Leavitt St.

Initiators of the sponsoring effort, headed by Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Professor Emeritus of Physiology at the University of Chicago, and Chairman of the Midwest Committee, are Rabbi G. George Fox, Rabbi Emeritus, South Shore Temple; Helen R. Wright, Dean of the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago; and Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Metropolitan Community Church.

DR. CORLISS LAMONT discusses "The United States, Soviet Russia and World Peace" on Sunday evening, March 1, Curtis Hall, Fine Arts Bldg., 410 S. Michigan, Admission \$1. Auspices: Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

MILTON HOWARD of the Editorial Board of The Worker speaks to the neighborhood Freedom of the Press Committee on "The Big Deal in Washington".

North Side: Saturday evening, March 7, 8:30 p.m., Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt.

South Side: Sunday afternoon, March 8, 3:30 p.m. at Parkway Community Center, 5120 S. Parkway.

West Side: Sunday evening, March 8, 7:30 p.m. at 2809 W. Madison.

HEAR HOWARD FAST tell the story of "The Real Voice of America." Banquet to wind up The Worker circulation campaign, Saturday evening, March 28, at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Invitations free to those who secure seven subs in the drive. Others \$3 a plate, by reservation only. Auspices: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press.

SOONER or Negro History Week, Sat. evening, March 7, Quincy Club, 2002 S. Michigan. Movie on Africa. Auspices: Friends of Freedom of the Press.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

**ILLINOIS
DuSABLE
EDITION**

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 64 W. Randolph St., Room 910, Chicago, Ill., Phone RA 6-9190.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

SHOP TALK



IN THE continuing layoffs at the Cast Armor plant in East Chicago, 1,500 workers out of 6,500 have now been discharged. The plant makes military tanks. The company explained the layoffs as partly due to a "decline in demand."

THE election of officers in the UE-FE Harvester Local in Richmond, Indiana, was a strong vote of confidence in the local leadership. For the first time, a Negro shop leader, David Winburn, was elected president of the local.

A BRAND NEW blast furnace (paid for largely out of the public till) was fired up last week by Youngstown Sheet & Tube in East Chicago. The new furnace is one of the largest in the world with a capacity of 1,500 tons of iron a day.

THE PRESIDENT of the CIO Oil Worker, O. A. Knight, made a half-hearted pledge this week that the union would enter the fight in East Chicago for the hiring of Negro workers by Sinclair Oil.

Because of the company's Jim Crow policy, the town council in East Chicago denied the company permission to run a pipeline through the town—but the line was laid illegally. Knight's statement declared that the union "does not condone discrimination," but added that the union "does not control to any appreciable extent the hiring policy of the company."

WORKERS at the Minneapolis-Honeywell UE Local here see more clearly what a phony business was the raid by IUE-CIO which took the Minneapolis Local out of the UE.

Now the same opportunists who split the Minneapolis Local in favor of IUE have seceded the local from the IUE and brought it into the Teamsters Union.

THE CHICAGO CIO will hold its annual conference on April 11, at the Morrison Hotel. Main speaker will be Joseph Beirne, president of the CIO Communication Workers of America.

AS YOU FILE your income tax, you might be interested to know that the Defense Production Administration has just approved a new batch of tax benefits for the big corporations.

Among those who will be allowed to "write off" taxes on new plant construction are U. S. Steel, which received a \$72,000 gift for new equipment to be installed in its No. 3 seamless hot mill in the Gary tube plant.

WAGE-CUTTING at the Melrose Park Harvester plant has taken a fantastic turn. Six men on the six and nine series engine line (Dept. 34) have had their rates cut in half.

The company's gimmick was to change the parts number and thereby retime the job and cut the rate. Local 6, UAW-CIO, has sent a resolution to the international union convention calling for the stopping of this practice.

AT INGERSOLL STEEL (Borg Warner), a strike of the electricians has touched off a battle royal. The company is now threatening Taft-Hartley suits and what-not.

The leaders, members of FE-UE Local 139, also stopped work. Handling airplane wing tanks, the leaders' job load was increased by speeding up of the production line through an incentive bonus. The loaders demanded the same bonus.

THE STEEL COMPANIES see the Eisenhower administration as the key to blocking a wage increase this year. Reported the industry magazine "Iron Age":

"The (steel) union will be strictly on its own this year. It cannot look to a sympathetic Washington."

NEW NAACP SET-UP DESIGNED FOR MORE ELECTORAL ACTION

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People organized itself this week for more intensive legislative action, mainly on the state FEPC bill.

A meeting of the NAACP last week discussed a plan for setting up community divisions and for a breakdown of the membership list into precincts, wards, senatorial and congressional districts. The NAACP also stepped up its

FEPC fighting fund campaign with the sale of lapel buttons selling for \$1.

A. L. Foster, in charge of NAACP public relations, spoke of the need for an FEPC in Illinois.

He told of businessmen who boast of their liberalism, "but when they take you through their beautiful plants, there is not a single Negro."

Willoughby Abner, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, called for a campaign of messages to Gov. Stratton, demanding that he support FEPC legislation.

Got a String on Your Finger?

March 28! Don't forget it. That's the night of the big banquet. Howard Fast and Eugene Heslop as guests of honor. A big dinner and a gala evening's entertainment.

It will be the winding up of The Worker sub campaign. And you too can be an "honored guest" if you get at least seven subs.



Packing Union Sees Rent Decontrol as 'Wage Cut'



CHICAGO.—"Let's fight decontrol of rent just like we would fight any other kind of wage cut!"

That was the way the CIO United Packinghouse Workers this week tackled the threat of disastrous rents hikes and evictions which will come inevitably if rent lids disappear.

The program of action on this issue adopted by all locals in this district includes:

- A petition campaign directed to the state administration and the state assembly demanding enabling legislation for local controls.
- Delegations to Springfield to see legislators on Wednesdays and Governor Stratton on Thursdays at his "open house" sessions.
- Plans for noon-time rallies in the yards and picketing at the City Hall.

IN PRESENTING the program to a conference of all UPWA locals here last Sunday, international representative Charles Hayes warned that in a matter of weeks, many workers here may be faced with doubled rents and told to "pay or get out."

The packing union heard from Saul Alinsky of the Back of the Yards Council, a leader in the rent control fight. Alinsky called for a main concentration at this time on the securing of state enabling legislation.

He warned that public officials and landlords may try to head off control legislation by offering leases with 10 percent rent boosts.

"That would mean complete decontrol at the end of the year," he said, "with the legislative sessions adjourned and no place to turn."

An Appeal

To Worker Supporters

BOX SCORE

Subs turned in	904
Subs to go	1,096
Total Bundle sales	1,211
To go-on Bundle	389

ONLY two weeks remain to the end of The Worker circulation campaign. The serious lag indicated in the box score is the result of too few people participating in the campaign to date.

Never was the value of having a wider circulation more evident than it is now. In last week's edition we alerted the people to the menace of the fascist Broyles bills. In a story on the General Motors plant in Brookfield we told the workers' side of the story about what's good for G.M.

The truth about the administration's war policies and the rallying of greater numbers of people in the struggle against fascism is a major concern of The Worker. Many obstacles that exist in the fight for peace, for Negro rights, for civil liberties, etc., can be cleared up with the use of The Worker.

Thousands of readers for The Worker in Illinois would add strength to the movement against reaction. It will help

to penetrate the Big Lies spewed out daily by the capitalist press.

If hundreds of readers will plunge into the campaign in the next two weeks we can bring about a real change in the overall results of the drive. Here is what YOU can do:

- 1.—If you have renewed your sub, work to get at least one sub more this week and one more next week.
- 2.—Call and see your progressive friends and Worker boosters. Get them to agree to do at least as much as getting two more subs in the next two weeks.
- 3.—Strive to become a pace-setter by getting at least seven subs to get a free ticket to the banquet for Howard Fast on Saturday, March 28.
- 4.—Help develop bundle sales by getting together with some of your friends to order a minimum of five copies of the paper weekly in addition to subscriptions.
- 5.—Participate in your community mobilization sponsored by local Freedom of the Press chapters on Saturday or Sunday, March 14 and 15.

THE UNDERHANDED maneuvering to railroad the vicious Broyles Bills through the Illinois legislature has begun.

Bills of this kind are usually referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. But instead, Broyles connived to get the bills referred to the Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Military Affairs.

Why? Because that is a committee that Broyles feels he has stacked in his favor—a committee of which he and two other sponsors of the fascist bills are members.

Nevertheless, the first big battle against these bills will very likely be held over the open hearings which the committee must be compelled to hold. The fight begins with the demand for such hearings and the demand by organizations to the right to testify.

WHAT GOES on here?
Chicago's City Council has a so-called commission on crime.

There is an effort underway to get this commission declared illegal in the courts.

Who has initiated this move, the gangsters? No, the police!

SOME of the reasons for the war in Korea are being disclosed in Judge LaBuy's federal court in Chicago's Old Post-office, where the duPonts are on trial.

Today, the "Big Deal" is on in Washington, with a duPont man, Charles E. Wilson, handling the blood money.

In the trial last week, the duPonts revealed why they have become known as "merchants of death," fattening on war. The evidence flashed back to World War I.

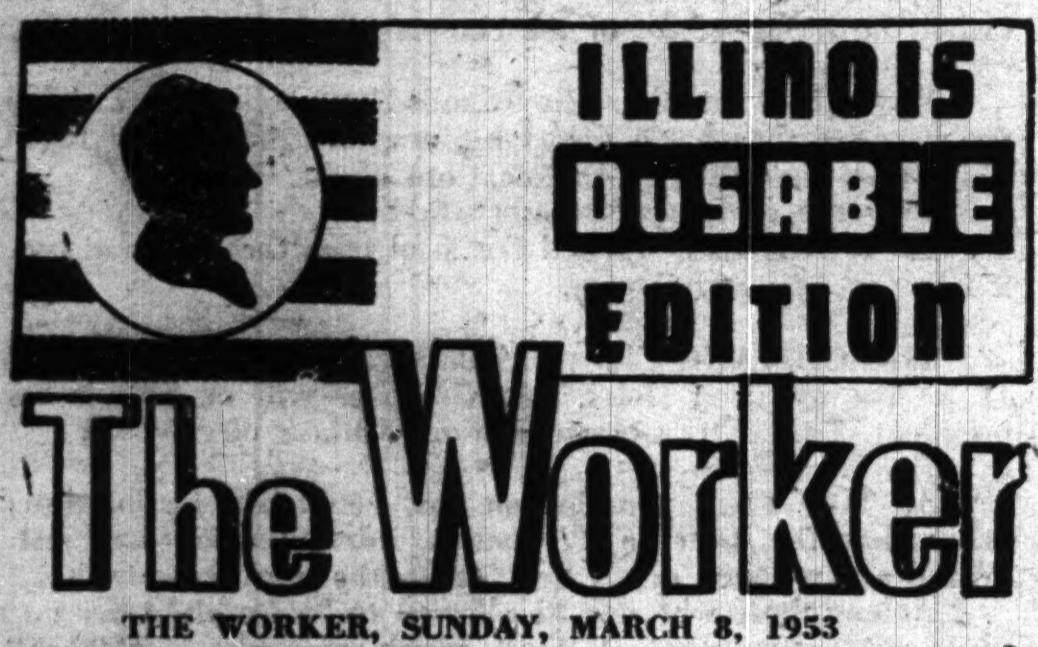
A letter was read, written by Pierre duPont, revealing that his armaments trust was prepared to profit on both sides of the war. Wrote duPont to one of his agents, "If they (the Germans) come forward with orders in quantity, similar to the orders of the Allied nations, we would be willing to sell . . ."

A distinguished Chicagoan was deservedly honored this week. He is Prof. Anton J. Carlson, renowned biologist of the University of Chicago, who was selected as the "Humanist of the Year" by the American Humanist Association.

He deserves similar honors for his outstanding services to the cause of peace and for his work for the protection of the foreign-born.



PAUL ROBESON will speak here at a rally for peace on Saturday evening, March 14, at Fur Workers Hall, 1014 N. Wells.



Steel Local Hits Speedup Plan

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.

PRESSURE was building up inside the Youngstown Sheet & Tube plant here last week which may blow up in bitter struggles over the company's new incentive plan.

The plan, full of more gimmicks than a dime store watch, is being dangled before the workers to draw attention away from the coming wage reopener negotiations in steel.

Even on the basis of an inconclusive six-month test in four departments, the plan is revealed as (a) a modified Bedaux system whereby the company gets something for nothing, (b) a wage-cutting operation, (c) a program for speedup that will shorten many steelworkers' lives.

LOCAL 1011, CIO United Steelworkers, has formally turned down the plan. However, there were differences in the local between those who want no part of it and those who think they can make it pay off.

The showdown will probably come within the next few weeks. The workers were awaiting a report from the local's delegation to a company and union meeting held in Youngstown, involving all seven Y. S. & T. mills.

The East Chicago local sent its president, William Christy, to the meeting. But because Christy is known to favor the plan, the local also sent with him a three-man escort.

THE NEW plan was described by one worker as "a stop-watch maker's nightmare." It is an scheme to establish a blanket incentive system for all workers under incentives in all plants.

The system was "tested" in the 10-inch skelp (pipe) mill, the hot strip mill, the 14-inch

and 18-inch merchant mills and the roll grinding shop.

But even under conditions which favored the company's "selling" the plan to the workers, the result of the test were suspicious.

In some departments, the plan paid off. In others, the workers came out on the short end. And in still others, such as the roll shop, the plan established

the norm of 12 and 14 rolls per day, instead of the traditional eight.

SOME of the local officials have proposed "improvements" in the plan which are also being regarded warily by the workers. One such proposal is for the establishment of a "fair day's pay" norm on each job and then a one-for-one bonus, that is one percent of the basic hourly rate

as a bonus for each one percent increase in production.

This is considered objectionable on many grounds, and especially discriminates against men in the lower basic wage classification.

Some of the other counter-proposals also call for:

- No top limit on incentive earnings.
- Payment to the mechanical maintenance men, that is, millwrights, pipefitters, crane machinists, welders, oilers, electricians, the standard bonus of the mill in which they are assigned to work.
- Extension of a bonus on overall plant production to those low-paid workers in such departments as the blast furnace and the coke plant who are not now on incentive plans.

ANXIOUS as the workers are to increase their earnings, there is no rush to buy this pig-in-a-poke.

On the contrary, the wiser heads in the local have expressed distrust with incentives in general and this is one in particular.



Something for nothing . . .

Outline FEPC Fight, Shop Struggle on Discrimination

CHICAGO.—A double-barreled program of in-plant legislative struggle against discrimination was outlined here last week-end at a district conference of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

The fight for FEPC was centered on Springfield and on Gov. Stratton. The shop fight was directed toward:

• A campaign on the small packing houses, such as Reliable Packing, which refuse to hire any Negro or Mexican-American workers.

• A drive to crack lily-white departments, such as sliced bacon department of Wilson & Co., where Negro women are barred.

• Support of the fight of the

Armour local to get Negroes hired in the company's general offices and the extension of this campaign to the other packers.

Said Joe Zabritski, president of the Wilson local: "Since Eisenhower has taken over, Wilson & Co. has become so brazen as to tell us, 'We will put people where we think they belong' and (Continued on Page 15)



JOSEPH STALIN

Eugene Heslup, Chicago's 'Mr. Daily Worker'

CHICAGO.

THE YEAR was 1930. It was the year of lengthening breadlines, mounting evictions—and the South Side of Chicago was a battleground.

That was the year Eugene Heslup began selling and building the Daily Worker because of its role in these struggles. He has never stopped.

For 23 years, he has been "Mr. Daily Worker" on the South Side. Was there ever storm or sickness or weariness or fear that stopped him?

Heslup considered that question carefully. "Well, there was the time that a railroad strike was on and the papers didn't come in—but that's the only time I didn't go out with the paper."

He was 76 on March 6. This big kindly man was out as usual—selling the paper at the South Side Forum, stepping along 47th St. to chat with lifelong "customers" of his, delivering his bundle to regular readers along a three-mile route.

Heslup smiles as he recalls one attempt by police to intimidate him. When he was arrested and brought into the police court, he told the judge. "You needn't try to scare me—I'm going to keep carrying these papers as long as they come out."

The judge looked him over and then asked, "Don't I know you from somewhere?"

"Yes," answered Heslup, "I was once a Republican precinct captain."

"Why'd you quit?"

"Things just got so rotten!"

The judge thought that over, then turned to the arresting police. "Don't ever bring this man in here again," he said.



EUGENE HESLUP

Heslup will be honored by the readers and friends of The Worker at a banquet on March 28—marking what Illinoisans hope will be the successful end of their current drive for 2,000 readers.

But for Heslup the real reward for his 23 years of heroic effort lies in the prestige and influence which The Worker enjoys today among the Negro and white people of Chicago.

"It's the only paper that really fights for all the people," says Heslup, with a conviction that explains the long years of persistent press building, the regular meeting of trains, and then the methodical selling, the climbing of stairs, the patient bringing of the paper to wherever people gather on the South Side.

"I really love The Worker," says Heslup, "and I guess I'll go on selling it until I die."

SPY CHARGE COLLAPSES, BUT NELSON FRAMEUP CONTINUES

—See Page 6

AFL ASKS END TO 'OPPRESSIVE' T-H CLAUSES

—See Page 2—

STALIN: Man of Peace

By ABNER BERRY

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's serious illness has shocked the entire world. For the man who organized and led the Red Army to victory at Stalingrad, thereby saving the world from the scourge of armed Nazism, is the people's symbol of the fight for peace. And hundreds of millions know, despite the manufactured lies of the dollar and atombomb diplomats, that Stalin's contributions to world peace, as well as his leadership in the anti-fascist war, stems from the fact that he draws his strength from a government of workers.

In hoping and praying for the health of Stalin, the peoples do not share the speculations of the capitalist pro-war propagandists that the crisis in the Soviet leader's health will weaken the camp of peace and unfetter the war-makers. For they know that Stalin's activity, his courage, steadfastness and boldness were based on his application of the working class science of Marxism-Leninism. He leads a political party based on this advanced social science. His leadership was collective and as permanent as the working class itself.

From the words of Stalin, himself, the speculations have been answered. He described the Communists' source of strength to a party meeting in 1937:

"Contact with the masses, the strengthening of these contacts, readiness to listen to the voice of the masses—in this lie the strength and impregnability of Bolshevik leadership."

(Continued on Page 4)

PENNA.
EDITION

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SOVIET UNION TO THE UN:

'Korea Ceasefire Bid Has No Conditions!'

By JOHN PITTMAN

IMMEDIATE CEASEFIRE, with no preliminary conditions whatsoever! This was the proposal which the Soviet Union made again last week for ending the war in Korea and setting the stage for a peaceful settlement in the Far East and the world.

Speaking in the Political and Security Committee of the seventh General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky specified that "no preliminary conditions" whatsoever were attached to the Soviet proposal, whereas other so-called proposals for ending the war, such as the Indian Resolution which the Koreans and Chinese had rejected, were hedged with all sorts of conditions. Vishinsky said his delegation believed the ceasefire resolution which he offered last November and December, and which the UN voting majority rejected four times, still provided the best means of ending the war. (See text of the Soviet proposal on Page 13.)

THE SOVIET UNION'S initiative breathed life into an apathetic UN session. The UN voting majority was at a dead-end. They had expected a lead from U. S. chief delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. But Vishinsky had swiftly demolished Lodge's diversionary maneuver to brand the Soviet Union the aggressor in Korea on the basis of allegations that Soviet arms and munitions were being used against the U. S. forces. Vishinsky noted that the Soviet Union sold China arms and munitions under terms of the 1950 mutual assistance pact, which is a matter of open and public record. He said Lodge's allegations were "breaking through an open door with

a battering ram."

The Soviet delegate repeated the main facts of the original aggression in Korea. He offered the documentary evidence of Rhee's conspiracy to attack above the 38th Parallel, the complicity

of U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in Rhee's attack, and subsequent revelations by U. S. official spokesmen establishing the national administration's aim in regard to Korea. (Continued on Page 13)

Stalin's Proposal: Cease-Fire

An Editorial

WHAT WILL HAPPEN to the war in Korea with Stalin gravely stricken?

He was struck by this terrible illness just as the American people and the rest of the world watches with deepest anxiety the UN struggle over Korea.

Stalin gave new hope to the world that the war in Korea could be ended when he proposed to meet with Eisenhower. His offer was not accepted, though Eisenhower felt it necessary to say that he would meet with Stalin—provided a number of ifs and buts were taken into account.

But Stalin's repeated efforts to get Washington to end the killing in Korea was voiced this week once more in the Soviet spokesman's speech to the UN. Delegate Vishinsky proposed a flat cease-fire now, without any terms or reservations. Acting on Stalin's plan for peace, Vishinsky reminded the UN that only one issue remained unsettled at Panmunjom, the prisoner exchange. All the others, he said,

upon. Why must men die over this one issue, he asked in effect? *

BUT WASHINGTON refuses to meet Stalin's cease-fire proposal. On the contrary, its spokesman, Lodge, ridicules it and is clearly making new moves to make a cease-fire impossible.

Washington is ripe with open talk about spreading the war to China.

But is that what the American people voted for in November? Is that in the interests of the United States and its security? Most of the human race agrees with Stalin that what is sorely needed is a cease-fire in Korea and peaceful negotiations.

Our country should be alert to the danger that some war-hungry militarists may see in Stalin's grave illness a chance to start new war fires. Such military adventures miscalculate very dangerously for America and the world. The country should protect itself by a new and strong demand for a cease-fire in Korea.

Demand Pay Boosts as Wage Freeze Goes

Tieups and Strike Plans on Increase

By GEORGE MORRIS

A strike wave appeared to be building up in the country as workers, no longer hampered by a wage freeze, are demanding substantial wage increases. A stubborn refusal by employers to go beyond a few pennies an hour, or to offer any raises, is forcing the walkouts.

As yet, none of the strikes are of national scope or in a "pattern-setting" industry. Negotiations on industry-wide pacts are still in progress or some weeks off. But the numerous strikes, many of them in important plants, indicate the developing mood among the workers. They are forerunners of what may come later in the spring when the big pacts come to a head.

EXAMPLES of the kind of strikes that broke out, most of them over wages are:

More than 5,000 out in shipyards in Mobile and New Orleans, called by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO; 3,400 out at the Spicer Plant, Toledo, in sympathy with the striking die-sinkers; 3,200 miners at the Robena bituminous coal mine of U. S. Steel in Uniontown, Pa., over grievances with the strike movement threatening 10 other U. S. Steel mines; 400 iron workers out in Dallas tied up all building projects.

Strike threats are brewing in many other situations. Ford Local 471 of the UAW, in the giant new aircraft engine plant in Chicago, voted to strike if new negotiations fail to come through with a general raise for the 13,000 workers. A strike is threatened at General Electric's plant in Syracuse where the IUE-CIO holds a contract. International Association of Machinists, Lodge 1987 in Republic Aircraft plant near Hempstead, L.I., voted 8,666 to 352 for a strike.

NO LESS AN indicator of the feeling among the workers is the "wildcat" spirit especially in auto and steel plants. U. S. Steel's tin mill was tied up for four days in Gary until a settlement was reached on the earnings of 15 men. Flash strikes were especially numerous in auto plants growing out of dissatisfaction over clauses in the five-year pact to which the workers are tied.

March 15 is the deadline for the cotton textile pact in New England areas, where the employers are still pressing for a wage cut. Negotiations broke down with the principal northwest lumber companies where mediators are trying a hand before a strike breaks out. U. S. Rubber, employing 33,000, has until March 31 to reach a pact.

Electrical unions are beginning talks with General Electric. The UE, representing 50,000 of the workers proposed that 16 unions among GE workers work jointly. But so far no reply.

Steel and maritime are already giving some thought to June when their pacts come due.

THE UAW-CIO, although the largest union now in negotiations, hardly offers a measure of what labor can or will take in 1953. Tied to a five-year freeze that has two and a half more years to run, the union has sought to break into the pact, but not for the purpose of demanding a raise.

Walter Reuther only asked that, of the 25 cents an hour the union won on escalator raises since 1950, 20 cents should be considered as added to the base wage rate. That would leave the company only five cents to cut if the cost-of-living escalator starts downward.

Other demands were a 25-cent hourly raise for skilled craftsmen.

(Continued on Page 20)

AFL Asks End of T-H 'Oppressive' Clauses

WASHINGTON

BACK IN 1903 the National Association of Manufacturers meeting in New Orleans launched a propaganda drive which 44 years later culminated in the Taft-Hartley Act. The NAM campaign also succeeded in distorting the meaning of two words in common usage until, in time, each came to mean its opposite.

Testifying before the House Labor committee last week AFL president George Meany said that as a result of that drive, an "open" factory in which union members may find employment without discrimination came to be known as a "closed shop." On the other hand, a "closed" factory which refuses to employ union workers and which uses all manner of force and trickery to prevent the organization of a union by its employees

came to be described as the "open shop."

The AFL president called for (Continued on Page 13)



MEANY

Rail Labor Warns of Plot to Get U.S. Boys to Die for Chiang

WASHINGTON.—Is it necessary for government leaders to bamboozle our people? This question, leading off the editorial Feb. 28 of the usually conservative weekly,

"Labor," published by the 15 standard railroad labor organizations, alarmed those State Department officials whose job it is to keep trade unions in line behind the Eisenhower administration's foreign policy. For it raised another question: will labor which has supported Truman's prowar foreign policy move into opposition to the Eisenhower foreign policy?

"Labor's" editorial did not necessarily mark a trend, but for the State Department it was a dangerous sign.

THE THEME of the editorial was that the government which was waging "psychological warfare" against people and governments throughout the world was now using the Big Lie technique and false propaganda against the American people. "Labor" attempts to exonerate Eisenhower of blame for this development, and points the accusing finger at the President's advisers, namely: C. D. Jackson, publisher of the rich man's "Fortune" magazine, now coordinator for psychological warfare in the administration; "Wild Bill" Donovan, formerly head of OSS; John Foster Dulles, international banker and Secretary of State; and his brother, Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence agency. Under the heading of psychological warfare against the American people, "Labor" includes the President's misleading statements on the Formosa fleet and Uncle Sam's World War II pacts.

"LABOR" also referred to Eisenhower's campaign speeches prior to election, pointing out that Jackson helped write them. "A good many people thought parts of those speeches sounded like psychological warfare which doesn't pay much attention to the truth," said "Labor."

flourish among the practitioners of psychological warfare," said "Labor." "These unscrupulous and powerful weapons can be turned against anyone. ARE THEY BEING USED TO BAMBOOZLE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?"

"Labor" also expresses concern for U. S. foreign policy in an interpretive piece headed "On the Foreign Front."

"China Lobbyists, both on the Island of Formosa and in the U.S., are carrying out a lavishly financed and carefully planned step-by-step campaign for Uncle Sam to fight a big war to put Chiang Kai-shek back in power in China," the trade union paper stated bluntly.

IT CHARGED the China Lobby with a campaign to get the U.S. to repudiate completely its wartime pacts with the USSR. Chiang's own repudiation of its treaty with Moscow was referred to by "Labor" as follows:

"Chiang now practically declares workers."

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party last week announced that it was extending the period of discussion around the draft resolution on the situation growing out of the elections. The National Committee declared:

"1. The draft resolution on the situation growing out of the elections issued by the National Committee of the Communist Party has aroused great interest and stimulated a great deal of discussion. The National Committee

POINT of ORDER!

ARITHMETIC

By Alan Max

McCarthy is investigating the schools. He is attacking the subversive arithmetic which cannot explain how a Senator banked \$172,000 out of \$60,000 pay over four years.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Union Marks Negro History Week
- Labor Unity Moves Growing

THE INTERNATIONAL Fur and Leather Workers Union conducted an inspiring Negro History Week celebration in New York last week, attended by 1,200 members mostly white. The celebration features a fine play, "The Fishermen" by Les Pine, depicting the organization of the Negro Menhaden fishermen in the South. The program also included speakers Lyndon Henry, Local 88 organizer; Murray Brown, representing the Furriers Joint Council; and Sam Burt, manager of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board. Leon Bibb, Negro baritone, gave a splendid rendition of a group of people's songs.

A UNITY SPIRIT is gaining in much divided maritime labor. As a result of prolonged negotiations looking toward eventual merger, the CIO's Marine Engineers Beneficial Ass'n and the AFL's Masters, Mates and Pilots reached a pact for periodic joint meetings of their executive boards, an effort to get both pacts to run out simultaneously, agreement on joint wage demands and on possible joint management of their welfare

plans. They also agreed to continue efforts towards a merger and seek a satisfactory charter from either the AFL or CIO for the united union.

Impressed by the talks, the CIO's radio telegraphers made it known it, too, would be interested in taking part in the merger for a big union of licensed workers. The unaffiliated Marine Firemen and Oilers on the West Coast also directed its officers to seek affiliation either with the CIO's NMU or the AFL's Sailors Union of the Pacific.

THE STRIKE of 12,000 American Locomotive workers in three New York plants is near a close on the basis of a pact providing a raise of 16 cents an hour. The final details were being worked out as the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction issued in the walkout of the 1,800 workers in the key Dunkirk plant of the company, was coming to an end. The workers of that plant, manufacturing vital supplies for the atomic program, would have had a right to strike again. The 8,000 workers in the Schenectady and 2,000 of the Auburn plant, were on strike throughout the 18-week period. The Federal District Court, meanwhile, placed its approval on the T-H injunction which the steel union, for the first time, tested in court.

THE IUE-CIO WON the NLRB election at Allen Dumont Laboratories, Inc., Passaic, N. J., the last of the major TV companies not unionized, by a vote of 2,018 to 885 for no union.

The recently signed contract of the UAW with the Kohler Corp. of Kohler, Wis., reached after many months of bargaining, is an historic document. For many years labor unions could not penetrate Kohler. The pact is described as one of the best in the sanitation supplies industry.

A JOINT POLITICAL action body is being set up by the AFL and CIO in Long Beach, Cal., for participation in that city's municipal election. . . . The New Jersey CIO state legislative conference will meet in Trenton March 30. . . . A "right to work" bill barring the union shop and other labor rights was beaten in the Wyoming legislature.

Improvements in social security, another of Eisenhower's pre-election promises, was "killed" for 1953, says the AFL in its news organ, noting the action of the House Ways and Means Committee on proposals before it.

Communist Party Extends Resolution Discussion

issued in final form only after the most rounded and thorough-going discussion by the entire Party.

"The National Committee has therefore determined to extend the period of discussion. It is eager to know the opinions and the thinking of all Party sections, clubs and individual Party members on the draft resolution. It urges the most intensive discussion and requests that all opinions be sent to the National Committee through the respective section committees."

"The National Committee also announces that a special discussion

bulletin is being prepared for circulation in the Party and that the next few issues of Political Affairs will have articles dealing with various aspects of the draft resolution.

"2. As a result of inquiries, the National Committee wishes to announce that the new draft Party Program (not to be confused with the draft resolution on the elections) did not appear as scheduled because the National Committee has not as yet completed its work on it. Publication date of the new draft Program will be announced in the near future."

2,300 Ask Clemency for Rosenbergs

PITTSBURGH.—Included among the 2,300 signers of a letter recently presented President Eisenhower urging commutation of the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were the following clergymen from this area:

Reverends E. D. McCloy, dean of Western Theological Seminary and Walter R. Clyde, a professor at the seminary; William C. Melvin, chairman of the Council of Industrial and Race Relations of Oakmont; William R. Farmer, re-

tired chaplain of Heinz Chapel, University of Pittsburgh; Joseph M. Brown, pastor, Montrose Presbyterian Church; Virgil P. Moccia, a white minister, who, on invitation of the Negro congregation of the Bidwell St. Presbyterian Church on the Hill, became its pastor last year.

Also Martin Leiseder, pastor of the First Congregational Church of adjoining Elma for over 40 years; James Allen Kestle, pastor, Emory Methodist Church; L. Gene

Stewart, pastor, Homewood Methodist Church; John W. Ford, pastor, West View Methodist Church; Clayton H. Witt, pastor, Christ Methodist Church of Bethel; Leroy Patrick, pastor, Bethesda Presbyterian Church, and C. J. Bland, pastor, Haven Methodist Church of Mt. Washington.

Dr. Troy Organ, professor of philosophy at Pennsylvania College for Women here, who is now on leave with the Ford Foundation, also signed.

Pennsylvanians Fight the Walter-McCarran Act

Four Democrat Legislators Push for Repeal of Measure

HARRISBURG.—Support was urged last week for the resolution introduced in the legislature here by your leading Democrats memorializing Congress for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act.

"The resolution," declared Henry Beitscher, Philadelphia director of the Progressive Party, "can be an important rallying point for demonstrating to Congress the unmistakable desire of the people of Pennsylvania for repeal of this racist, anti-democratic, anti-foreign born act. Support for and passage of this resolution can help create the political climate necessary for the speediest action in Washington."

Beitscher called on the Philadelphia Republican leaders in the legislature to join in sponsoring the resolution . . . "in order to make it as non-partisan in character as is the widespread opposition in Pennsylvania to the McCarran Act,



McCARRAN

Philly's \$32 Million Rent Fight

PHILADELPHIA.—The public hearings before City Council last Monday are important, the Progressive Party declared last week, as the first step in the fight for rent control in Philadelphia. It is not the last, the PP pointed out in a four-page analysis entitled "The Case for Rent Control in the City of Philadelphia."

The PP document, copies of which are available at its office, 1215 Walnut St., stressed the following points:

- Unless Philadelphia enacts its own rent control legislation, rent controls will go out the window on April 30.

- Rents have been rising steadily in Philadelphia, even under existing controls.

- Rents will really zoom if controls are entirely lifted.

- Most of the new housing built in Philadelphia has not helped relieve the housing shortage, because it has been too high-priced.

- Public housing, as now programmed will not even make a dent in the Philadelphia shortage.

- There are already more than 2,000 families on the active waiting list for Philadelphia Housing Authority homes.

- The lowest income groups are the hardest hit by rent rises.

- Taking a decontrolled city, required.

Toledo, as an example, the following is what could happen if rent controls are not continued in Philadelphia.

THE 82,000 PHILADELPHIA families paying less than \$30 monthly would suffer an increase of more than a million dollars month!

The 105,000 families paying from \$30 to \$49 a month would pay an additional \$1,700,000 monthly.

THE TOTAL INCREASE for these two groups alone would be more than \$32 million dollars a year.

Negro families would be particularly hard hit. They are forced to rent homes in larger proportions than white families.

THE PP SUGGESTS that all organizations in Philadelphia should adopt a resolution in favor of rent control, send it to City Council Chairman James Finnegan, requesting it be read. Copies should go to Council's Law and Government Committee, asking them to support rent control.

The PP warns that passage of the Rent Control Ordinance, Bill 47 is itself only a stop gap, and that additional legislation will be seeking the governorship in 1954.

Union Committee Defends McNeill, McCarran Victim

WILKINSBURG, Pa.—District 6, of the United Electrical Workers (Independent) has established a committee to defend its District Representative, Allan McNeill, whom the Immigration Department is trying to deport as an "alien" despite his birth in this country.

McNeill was arrested Oct. 15, as he was about to open union negotiations with one of the electrical manufacturing companies in the area. Threats had been made a year before that the union would get an "unpleasant surprise" the next time it negotiated with the concern.

THE UE LEADER was born Oct. 25, 1903, in Mankato, Minn. While a child he was taken abroad by his parents who were out of the country a number of years. Such absence does not, however, make an alien of one native-born.

He was among the 3,500 American volunteers who fought in Spain against the Franco fascists, and served 10 years in the U. S. Army, where his record was excellent.

For the past 10 years he has been chief negotiator for dozens of UE locals in Western Pennsylvania. Earlier he helped to organize the metal miners in the Birmingham, Ala., region and workers in many other localities.

An appeal to trade unionists, and unions for support of the defense struggle has been widely circulated. The appeal is signed by Al Fetter, president UE Local 622; Ellwood Hairston, president UE Local 623, and George Gibbs, president of UE Local 601, Nuttall plant.

HANGMAN DUFF: Senator James Duff (R-Pa), who has urged hanging for those who seek clemency for the Rosenbergs, has found a labor supporter. He is John B. Bachaus, president of the AFL Teamsters Joint Council. He praised Duff, the Philadelphia Inquirer reports, "for his efforts in behalf of labor as a Governor and Senator." Duff is rumored to be seeking the governorship in 1954.

EAST PITTSBURGH.—Former Michigan State Senator Stanley Novak speaks here Saturday evening, March 7, at a rally for H. R. 220, the bill introduced in Washington by Pennsylvania Congressman William Barret to repeal the McCarran-Walter law.

The meeting, at Croatian Work-

ers Hall, Electric and North Ave., is also a memorial for the late Mike Dudash, for many years a leader in the progressive Croatian movement and in the miners' struggles.

Dudash, in poor health from the hardships of his life as a miner, was hounded to death by the Immigration Department.

The Philadelphia Inquirer headline read: "Leftists Blamed for Attacks on Free Radio Backers." The so-called "leftist" group was named in the Inquirer story as "National Blue Star Mothers." This group is a notorious anti-Semitic and anti-Negro. Gerald L. K. Smith outfit, and is listed as such in "Under Cover," and similar reference works.

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The decision which upheld this Constitutional right. The sedition trial in which Steve Nelson was sentenced to twenty years will be reviewed. The appeal can and must be won.

Musmanno has sustained a severe defeat. There are now strong possibilities of a united front of action against Musmannoism.

The CRC needs funds with which to carry the appeal forward. The Smith Act trial is scheduled to start before the month's end. Thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) is needed to mount the activities. Victories can be won in Pittsburgh. The Supreme Court handed down the citadel of American reaction.

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Pittsburgh Rights Battle Can Be Won If Labor Enters the Fight

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

STEVE NELSON is momentarily free. Bail has finally been accepted. He is out of prison after his right to bail had been denied for eight months. A monumental step has been taken in the Pittsburgh area to make the Bill of Rights live. Steve Nelson's freedom must now be made lasting.

It is now possible to reverse the Pittsburgh verdict that was dictated by Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the former pupil of Mussolini's law school in Rome. The barbarous 20-year sentence can be set aside. The repeal of the fascist-like and unconstitutional

Sedition Act of Pennsylvania can be secured. The Pittsburgh Smith Act trial, scheduled to begin today, can be won. The aims of the editorial in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette—"A Living Bill of Rights"—can be realized if the struggle is lifted up to new heights. Thousands of enheartened Americans are standing by ready to enter the fight.

When the Pennsylvania sedition measure was enacted, every trade union leader in Pennsylvania from right to left came out against it. Most of these leaders are still against that vicious piece of legislation.

What is to be done? It would be well if every progressive worker in the unions, every thinking member of a language organization, Negro workers, youth and women's group leaders were approached in the spirit of the Post-Gazette editorial, which said the Bill of Rights applied to Communists. They can be shown that concerted action can beat the drive of those who are bent upon reversing the Constitution.

The adventurist policies of Musmanno, the gangster-like judge who sits upon the Supreme Court Bench of the State of Pennsylvania, and his Hitler-like tactics

are causing some grave concern in many Pittsburgh circles. Musmanno has been set back on several fronts.

Thus the right of the Pittsburgh Orchestra to play a symphony written by Roy Harris and dedicated to the heroic victories of our Soviet allies has been affirmed. Musmanno, who wanted to make culture a weapon of barbarism, has been slapped down. The extreme desire to make the Pittsburgh courts the foremost instrument of the fascist forces has struck a democratic mine. Steve Nelson has been bailed out and the Supreme Court handed down the citadel of American reaction.

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KING COAL

Sues Open-Shopper for \$100,000



union pickets are being held on riot charges.

NO BACK TAXES on wages will have to be paid by the 8,000 residents of Avoca, a Scranton area mining town. Justice of the Peace Thomas M. Golden ruled that with miners working only three days a week, delinquent wage tax collection would work financial hardship.

JOHNSTOWN.—Some 500 miners lost their jobs when two coal mines shut down in Western Pennsylvania Feb. 16. Blaming "high operating costs," the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Co. closed its No. 10 mine at nearby Gallitzin, throwing a hundred men out of work. At the same time the Jamison Coal & Coke Co. closed its No. 20 mine at Pleasant Unity, near Greensburg, making about 400 men unemployed.

RELIANCE colliery, near Hazleton, shut down Feb. 13 after 87 years of coal mining. . . . Another hundred Hazleton area men were jobless when Park No. 1 and No. 3

At the same time, six of the breakers suspended work Feb. 11.

NEGRO REPRESENTATION:

BOTH CIO and AFL have wired state legislators that Pennsylvania is "woefully far behind the times in failing to enact Fair Employment Practices Legislation." The messages were signed by James L. McDevitt and Harry Boyer, presidents, respectively, of the state AFL and CIO.

BIGOTS LIKED RESISTANCE: The courageous fight of a well-known Negro couple to remain in their new home, despite violent attacks by Pennsylvania Dixiecrats has been made public by two separate stories in the Philadelphia press.

The couple were identified in the Pittsburgh Courier as Dr. Ruth Wright Hayre, assistant principal of William Penn High School, and her husband, also a pedagogue.

The refusal to move, even when offered a \$13,000 profit, from their new home in a white section of Bryn Mawr was reported by a Bulletin columnist, teen-age gangsters tried to terrorize them. Hate letters were sent them. Finally, a business group offered the couple a \$13,000 profit. They refused to give up their home.

At last reports, Bryn Mawr has quieted down.

Stranger than Fiction . . .

"PARRY MUST GO!" The demand for the removal of Commonwealth Pleas Judge George Parry was first raised by The Pennsylvania Worker over three years when this jurist sent a Negro mother to jail on Xmas Eve. . . . Last week, Judge was listed as "unqualified" for re-election in a poll conducted among lawyers by the Philadelphia Bar Association.

The Philadelphia Inquirer headline read: "Leftists Blamed for Attacks on Free Radio Backers." The so-called "leftist" group was named in the Inquirer story as "National Blue Star Mothers." This group is a notorious anti-Semitic and anti-Negro. Gerald L. K. Smith outfit, and is listed as such in "Under Cover," and similar reference works.

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THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1953

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Broadcast Asks Korea Ceasefire

PHILADELPHIA.—Two groups which have been in the forefront of the campaign for a cease-fire in Korea, again reached Philadelphia audiences last week with messages urging peace action.

Eisenhower's policy on Formosa and the dangers of widening the war by involving China were analyzed over radio station WPEN by Mrs. Alice Liveright, chairman of the Progressive Party.

Extending a hand of cooperation to her listening audience, Mrs. Liveright urged Republican, Democrats, and non-partisan men and women to write and visit their Congressmen and tell their concern for peace.

"Tell him you want to end the Korean war, not extend it," she urged. "Tell him you want American boys home. Tell him you want legislation for the people not for privileged business interests."

THE WOMEN FOR PEACE, which has been carrying on a continuous petition campaign for a cease-fire during the past several months, sponsored a Brotherhood Week Observance, at the Jones Memorial Baptist Church.

Interfaith leaders discussed "How can we best apply our principles of brotherhood in the interest of peace." Panel members included the Rev. Irwin W. Underhill, former missionary in Africa; the Rev. David J. Hayman,



MRS. ALICE LIVERIGHT

minister of the Universalist Church of the Messiah; and Rabbi Max D. Klein, of Congregation Adath Jeshurun. Dr. Dorothy Hutchinson of the Society of Friends acted as moderator. Mrs. Margaretta Timms, of Philadelphia Women for Peace, was chairman.

The Brotherhood Week celebration came in the midst of a membership campaign by Philadelphia Women for Peace, and invitations to join the group were extended to women of all faiths.

ACLU Joins Pechan Fight

HARRISBURG.—The American Civil Liberties Union, Philadelphia branch, has joined the campaign to defeat the new Pechan "stoolie pigeon" bill, S. 94.

The Civil Liberties Record, monthly publication of the Philadelphia ACLU, describes S. 94, which would annul the Constitutional protection against self-incrimination, as "a new threat to civil liberties."

Recalling the storm of public protest against the original Pechan "loyalty oath" Bill in 1951, the leader, Sen. Rowland B. Mahany, majority leader, and Sen. John H. Debt, Civil Liberties Record says: "Mem-

bers of the ACLU are urged to oppose this new bill as dangerous as the original Pechan Bill, with which it is identical in spirit and intent."

The ACLU suggests expressions of public opinion should go to Sen. H. Graybill Diehm, chairman of the Senate Committee on State Government, and other members of the committee.

Opposition to the new Pechan Bill is also being felt here by Gov. John Fine, Sen. Rowland B. Mahany, majority leader, and Sen. John H. Debt, minority leader.

Youth Notes ★ ★ ★

SKATING: A victory was scored last week in the campaign against skating rinks which refuse admittance to Negroes when the Concord Roller Skating Club, 7000 Frankford Ave., dropped its Jim-crow barrier.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN in Pennsylvania will bear the brunt of economy drive against education proposed by the new state administration. Teachers' wage increase demands have been turned down, and a reduction in school funds suggested. As matters stand now, Pennsylvania is behind 44 other states in the union on the proportion of state money spent for education.

Translated into children's lives this means continued half day sessions; crowded classrooms; not enough book and equipment; high milk prices; and underpaid teachers among other considerations. Proposals have even included abolishing some of the state supported schools.

BROTHERHOOD: The Labor Youth League of Eastern Pennsyl-

vania celebrated Brotherhood Month and the victory in winning the freedom of LYL leader Roosevelt Ward last Saturday night at the O. V. Catto Elks Hall. The program included a film, a Negro History exhibit and other features, promoting the LYL program of Negro-white unity for peace and freedom. Refreshments and dancing followed.

The hoots and boos that had greeted rent control advocates throughout the city council hearing disrupted into wild disorder when Jacob Hulitt, a member of the local Federal Rent Advisory Board pointed at the realty mob that had packed the hearing room and charged:

"The most greedy, the most avaricious group that has made controls necessary, are people owning sub-standard dwellings, toilets without doors, houses without windows—and some of them here."

The realty mob started to scream, and surged forward, some of them lifting canes, and others swinging placards. At this point, the hearing was suspended by Councilman Samuel Rose, chair-

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1953

A Young Worker Writes . . .

On-the-Job Training Basic Need of Youth

Philadelphia. Editor, Pennsylvania Worker:

The problem of job training in the Philadelphia area is secondary only to the main problem affecting youth—the draft and military service.

Young workers entering industry here are finding that lack of technical training is a handicap in getting anything but unskilled jobs.

Most of the "Help Wanted" ads in the press demand experience for the skilled and higher paying jobs, particularly in the many machine shops located in the Philadelphia area, and in basic industry.

In addition, employers hesitate to hire young men of draft age.

ANYONE WHO has made the rounds of the various big plants in the area looking for work knows that young people are flocking to the places where on-the-job training is available. That's where the young people are found—at Budd's for example, which has a training program right now for workers in a few crafts where men are scarce.

In those industries such as printing, cutting rooms of clothing plants, plumbing, or other industries where there are apprenticeship programs, it is hard to get in unless one has a relative working in the industry.

Unfortunately, however, young workers who would expect to find the trade unions their natural allies, most of the time find union officials apathetic to their need for training.

THOSE UNIONS which do take an interest in this problem are usually the older craft unions in specialized skills. They go only as far as training relatives, mostly of those in the industry and follow the practice of channeling national groups into their training programs.

A job training program for

REALTORS MOB RENT HEARING

A howling realty mob of some 300 forced suspension of a public hearing in City Hall here Monday after AFL, CIO and civic spokesmen demanded passage of a stop-gap city rent control ordinance.

The hoots and boos that had greeted rent control advocates throughout the city council hearing disrupted into wild disorder when Jacob Hulitt, a member of the local Federal Rent Advisory Board pointed at the realty mob that had packed the hearing room and charged:

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young workers will become still more important with the growth of industry in this area, sparked by the development of the steel industry around Morrisville.

If the trade unions are to win the enthusiastic support of the young workers who have not experienced the organizing drives of the CIO unions in the 30's, they have to take the time and trouble to fight for the needs of young workers entering industry.

MANY YOUNG workers complain privately that they get little or no consideration from union officials except for dues collection.

They are also heard complaining that it is only the older workers, in the highly skilled categories, who were once the backbone of the old line unions who get attention from the officials.

This indifference on the part of young workers is dangerous nowadays when big business is launching new anti-labor drives. Labor will be able to muster its full strength and unity only if it is able to mobilize the young workers in united struggle against new Taft-Hartley and Smith anti-labor acts.

THE NEGRO WORKER, particularly Negro youth, feels this lack of job training to an even greater degree than other youth.

Some were brought up in the South where educational opportunities were few, and others were reared in the North and forced through poverty to leave school early.

Negro youth face open discrimination by employers in addition to the lack of technical training.

Therefore, in making a demand for youth job training, special attention must be paid to campaigns for special attention and opportunities for training Negro workers.

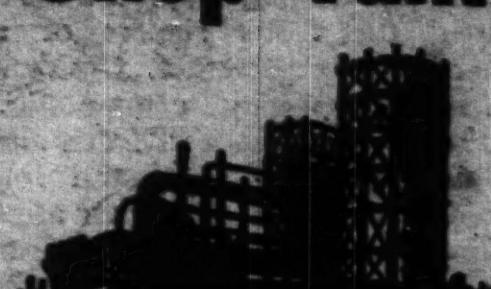
Discrimination, and lack of opportunities for technical training, add up to assigning the most difficult and dirtiest jobs to Negro youth, and to Negro workers.

A fight against discrimination on the jobs by itself is not enough. This is shown in shops where an upgrading struggle has taken place, and it has been found necessary to push demands for training Negro youth to qualify for the more highly skilled jobs.

WHITE WORKERS have a stake in this demand—to strengthen their unions, and to prevent companies from pitting Negro and white workers against each other to lower the standards of both groups.

—A Young Worker.

Shop Talk



SOLIDARITY: A sympathy strike of 100 AFL Pittsburgh area building trades workers ended last week when Gov. Fine's administration agreed to meet union demands. Over \$50 million in Western Pennsylvania state building projects had been tied up.

The 100 sympathy strikers hit the bricks to support demands for prevailing union rates by permanently employed electricians and plasterers at the Mayview and Woodville state hospitals.

The electricians and plasterers are victims of an anti-strike law affecting state workers. However, their brother AFL building trades workers were free to strike the private contractors engaged in the state's huge construction program, thus winning settlement of a year-old grievance.

CHILDREN of unemployed workers would be among victims of a new flank attack on the labor movement. A bill against unemployed workers forced on relief, has been introduced in Harrisburg by Sen. G. Robert Watkins (R-Del.). It would make public names of children and all others on relief rolls. The bill would also increase jail terms, and speed-up terror drive against the unemployed on relief. Mid-February relief rolls declined by 950 to 22,042.

CENSORED: Reading's labor Congressman, George M. Rhodes, got the silent treatment from his home town papers as well as the rest of Pennsylvania's monopoly press, on his testimony against the Taft-Hartley Act before the House Labor Committee in Washington. Rhodes appealed for removal of union smashing provisions and a return to free collective bargaining for the closed shop.

INSURANCE Agents International Union, AFL, shows increasing membership in Pennsylvania, despite anti-union activities of Prudential Insurance Co., Henry Lutz, president of Local 81, reported last week at a meeting in Reading.

MONEY: Some 500 truck drivers for 17 major and independent meat packing firms in the Pittsburgh area got a 14-cent hourly general wage hike, and other benefits retroactive to last Oct. 1, in negotiations by AFL General Teamsters Local 249.

RECESSION: The Administration in Washington is inviting "a slight sag in the economy," Sylvia Porter reports in the Philadelphia Inquirer, and will "stand by . . . until . . . unemployment rises above 'normal' levels."

LAYOFFS hit 300 at N.Y. Ship, Camden, last week . . . Westinghouse, East Pittsburgh, "disciplined" 450 CIO electrical testers in the transportation-generator and switchgear divisions by "furloughing" them for three days. They had left their jobs Feb. 19 to attend a union meeting to discuss long-pending demands for rate increases. Previously, the testers had been punished with a one-day layoff for attending a similar Jan. 22 union meeting.

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JOSEPH STALIN

STALIN: Man of Peace

By ABNER BERRY

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's death has shocked the entire world. For the man who organized and led the Red Army to victory at Stalingrad, thereby saving the world from the scourge of armed Nazism, was the people's symbol of the fight for peace. And hundreds of millions know, despite the manufactured lies of the dollar and atom bomb diplomats, that Stalin's contributions to world peace, as well as his leadership in the anti-fascist war, stemmed from the fact that he drew his strength from a government of workers.

In hoping and praying for the health of Stalin, the peoples did not share the speculations of the capitalist pro-war propagandists that the crisis in the Soviet leader's health would weaken the camp of peace and unfetter the war-makers. For they knew that Stalin's activity, his courage, steadfastness and boldness were based on his application of the working class science of Marxism-Leninism. He lead a political party based on this advanced social science. His leadership was collective and as permanent as the working class itself.

From the words of Stalin, himself, the speculations have been answered. He described the Communists' source of strength to a party meeting in 1937:

"Contact with the masses, the strengthening of these contacts, readiness to listen to the voice of the masses — in this lie the strength and impregnability of Bolshevik leadership."

(Continued on Page 4)



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JOSEPH STALIN

An Editorial

HUMANITY HAS LOST the greatest man of our time.

Though the majority of the human race had hoped against hope that medical science could defeat the ravages of the burst blood vessel in the brain, Joseph Stalin lies dead.

The grief which fills the hearts of hundreds of millions, up and down the four corners of this world, comes from the fact that for the majority of mankind Stalin meant something which the war-mongers, the profiteers and landlords, the exploiters and the A-bomb maniacs could never hope to understand. Stalin meant to the "ordinary people," to the "hewers of wood and the carriers of water," to the oppressed of Africa and Asia, that the days of poverty, wars, crises, enslavement and racism were coming to an end. Stalin meant that a new era had dawned for mankind, an era of peace, democracy, and Socialism, an era when mankind was marching to a higher stage of human happiness and freedom, when "property rights" would give way to human rights and human dignity.

FOR US AMERICANS to grasp what Stalin meant to the hundreds of millions of people all over the world, we need but recall the glimpse which history gave this country of Stalin at the fateful hour of Stalingrad.

The liars could not hide the image of Stalin from the American people at that hour,

though they tried to hide the whole course of his life before and after. But the Stalin who rose in immortal courage and grandeur at Stalingrad to beat back the fascist menace to America and the world was the same Stalin who walked with head unbowed as the Czarist police beat him through a gauntlet; the same Stalin who stood side by side with Lenin in the liberation of the Russian people from Czarism and capitalism; the same Stalin who created the economic miracle of the Five-Year Plans.

The Stalin who saved not only the Soviet Union, but the United States and the world from Hitler fascism at Stalingrad, was the same Stalin who left behind him the soaring vision of a world at peace. He was the architect of the great doctrine of the peaceful co-existence of differing social systems, of the march from already-established Socialism in the USSR to the higher stage of Communism where society would live according to the rule, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need."

JUST BEFORE he died, Stalin left to all progressive humanity his summons to all nations to cherish their national independence against the Wall Street bankers with A-bombs in their hands. He urged all peoples to defend democracy and democratic liberties against the once-liberal capitalist class which was now embracing Hitlerism, the Nazis, and despotism.

It was Stalin, who had done so much to create Socialist democracy in the USSR, based on the peoples ownership of their means of life, who saw what was new in the capitalist countries—that it is the working class which now takes over the defense of democracy and personal rights against the dying class which fears democracy. It was Stalin who noted that the working class in the capitalist lands must challenge the democracy-killing reign of fear, of the kind we see rising so ominously in our United States.

JUST BEFORE HE DIED, Stalin unfolded for the working class in the Soviet Union the goal of a higher social order where men would not only be free of exploiters, landlords and bankers, but also would reach a new stage of human dignity where no man would be tied by economic need for life to one trade or profession, but would be free to develop every phase of his personality in collective freedom.

This goal of a radiant humanity, free of poverty, cares, and wars, was Stalin's enrichment of the great Marxist-Leninist working class vision which, though it began little more than 100 years ago with the rise of the working class science of Socialism, now is the law of life for 800,000,000 human beings, and is destined to be adopted by all humanity.

IN THE LIGHT of these unshakable.
(Continued on Page 16)

Ceasefire Bid Has No Conditions!

By JOHN PITTMAN

IMMEDIATE CEASEFIRE, with no preliminary conditions whatsoever! This was the proposal which the Soviet Union made again last week for ending the war in Korea and setting the stage for a peaceful settlement in the Far East and the world.

Speaking in the Political and Security Committee of the seventh General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky specified that "no prelimin-

ary conditions" whatsoever were attached to the Soviet proposal, whereas other so-called proposals for ending the war, such as the Indian Resolution which

the Koreans and Chinese had rejected, were hedged with all sorts of conditions. Vishinsky said his delegation believed the ceasefire resolution which he of-

fered last November and December, and which the UN voting majority rejected four times, still provided the best means of ending the war. (See text of the Soviet proposal on Page 13).

THE SOVIET UNION'S initiative breathed life into an apathetic UN session. The UN

voting majority was at a dead-end. They had expected a lead from U. S. chief delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. But Vishinsky had swiftly demolished Lodge's diversionary maneuver to brand the Soviet Union the aggressor in Korea on the basis of allegations that Soviet arms and munitions were being used against the U. S. forces. Vishinsky noted that the Soviet Union sold China arms and munitions under terms of the 1950 mutual assistance pact, which is a matter of open

(Continued on Page 15)

Rally Sunday at 2 To Greet Steve Nelson

—See Page 6

Demand Pay Boosts as Wage Freeze Goes

Tieups and Strike Plans on Increase

By GEORGE MORRIS

A strike wave appeared to be building up in the country as workers, no longer hampered by a wage freeze, are demanding substantial wage increases. A stubborn refusal by employers to go beyond a few pennies an hour, or to offer any raises, is forcing the walkouts.

As yet, none of the strikes are of national scope or in a "pattern-setting" industry. Negotiations on industry-wide pacts are still in progress or some weeks off. But the numerous strikes, many of them in important plants, indicate the developing mood among the workers. They are forerunners of what may come later in the spring when the big pacts come to a head.

EXAMPLES of the kind of strikes that broke out, most of them over wages are:

More than 5,000 out in shipyards in Mobile and New Orleans, called by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO; 3,400 out at the Spicer Plant, Toledo, in sympathy with the striking die-sinkers; 3,200 miners at the Robena bituminous coal mine of U. S. Steel in Uniontown, Pa., over grievances with the strike movement threatening 10 other U. S. Steel mines; 400 iron workers out in Dallas tied up all building projects.

Strike threats are brewing in many other situations. Ford Local 471 of the UAW, in the giant new aircraft engine plant in Chicago, voted to strike if new negotiations fail to come through with a general raise for the 13,000 workers. A strike is threatened at General Electric's plant in Syracuse where the IUE-CIO holds a contract. International Association of Machinists, Lodge 1987 in Republic Aircraft plant near Hempstead, L.I., voted 8,666 to 352 for a strike.

NO LESS AN indicator of the feeling among the workers is the "wildcat" spirit especially in auto and steel plants. U. S. Steel's tin mill was tied up for four days in Gary until a settlement was reached on the earnings of 15 men. Flash strikes were especially numerous in auto plants growing out of dissatisfaction over clauses in the five-year pact to which the workers are tied.

March 15 is the deadline for the cotton textile pact in New England areas, where the employers are still pressing for a wage cut. Negotiations broke down with the principal northwest lumber companies where mediators are trying a hand before a strike breaks out. U. S. Rubber, employing 33,000, has until March 31 to reach a pact.

Electrical unions are beginning talks with General Electric. The UE, representing 50,000 of the workers proposed that 16 unions among GE workers work jointly. But so far no reply.

Steel and maritime are already giving some thought to June when their pacts come due.

THE UAW-CIO, although the largest union now in negotiations, hardly offers a measure of what labor can or will take in 1953. Tied to a five-year freeze that has two and a half more years to run, the union has sought to break into the pact, but not for the purpose of demanding a raise.

Water Reuther only asked that, at the 25 cents an hour the union won on escalator raises since 1950, 27 cents should be considered as added on the base wage rate. That would leave the company only five cents to cut if the cost-of-living escalator starts downward.

Other demands were a 28-cent hourly raise for skilled craftsmen.

(Continued on Page 13)

AFL Asks End of T-H 'Oppressive' Clauses

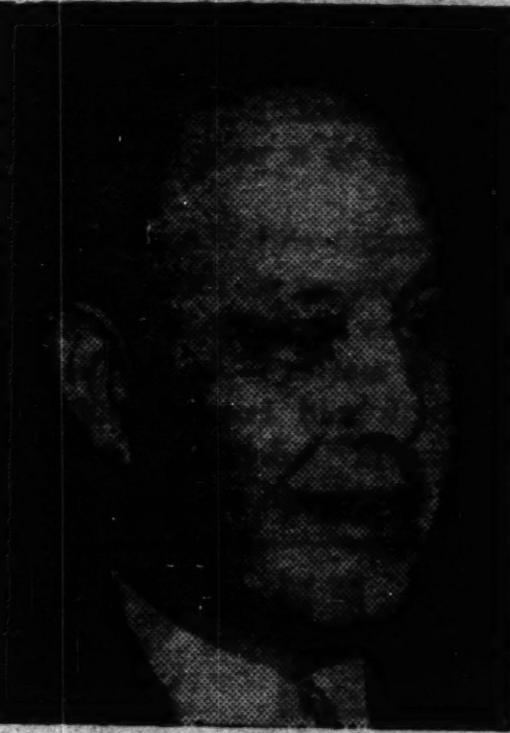
WASHINGTON

BACK IN 1903 the National Association of Manufacturers meeting in New Orleans launched a propaganda drive which 44 years later culminated in the Taft-Hartley Act. The NAM campaign also succeeded in distorting the meaning of two words in common usage until, in time, each came to mean its opposite.

Testifying before the House Labor committee last week AFL president George Meany said that as a result of that drive, an "open" factory in which union members may find employment without discrimination came to be known as a "closed shop." On the other hand, a "closed" factory which refuses to employ union workers and which uses all manner of force and trickery to prevent the organization of a union by its employees

came to be described as the "open shop."

The AFL president called for
(Continued on Page 13)



MEANY

Rail Labor Warns of Plot to Get U.S. Boys to Die for Chiang

WASHINGTON.—"Is it necessary for government leaders to bamboozle our people?" This question, leading off the editorial Feb. 28 of the usually conservative weekly, "Labor," published by the 15 standard railroad labor organizations, alarmed those State Department officials whose job it is to keep trade unions in line behind the Eisenhower administration's foreign policy. For it raised another question: will labor which has supported Truman's prowar foreign policy move into opposition to the Eisenhower foreign policy?

"Labor's" editorial did not necessarily mark a trend, but for the State Department it was a dangerous sign.

THE THEME of the editorial was that the government which was waging "psychological warfare" against people and governments throughout the world was now using the Big Lie technique and false propaganda against the American people. "Labor" attempts to exonerate Eisenhower of blame for this development, and points the accusing finger at the President's advisers, namely: C. D. Jackson, publisher of the rich man's "Fortune" magazine, now coordinator for psychological warfare in the administration; "Wild Bill" Donovan, formerly head of OSS; John Foster Dulles, international banker and Secretary of State; and his brother, Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence agency.

Under the heading of psychological warfare against the American people, "Labor" includes "the President's misleading statements on the Formosa fleet and Uncle Sam's World War II pacts."

"LABOR" also referred to Eisenhower's campaign speeches prior to election, pointing out that Jackson helped write them. "A good many people thought parts of those speeches sounded like psychological warfare which doesn't pay much attention to the truth," said Labor. "The National Committee feels that the resolution should be

flourish among the practitioners of psychological warfare," said "Labor." "These unscrupulous and powerful weapons can be turned against anyone. ARE THEY BEING USED TO BAMBOOZLE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?"

"Labor" also expresses concern for U. S. foreign policy in an interpretive piece headed "On the Foreign Front."

"China Lobbyists, both on the Island of Formosa and in the U.S., are carrying out a lavishly financed and carefully planned step-by-step campaign for Uncle Sam to fight a big war to put Chiang Kai-shek back in power in China," the trade union paper stated bluntly.

IT CHARGED the China Lobby with a campaign to get the U.S. to repudiate completely its wartime pacts with the USSR. Chiang's own repudiation of its treaty with Moscow was referred to by "Labor" as follows:

"Chiang now practically declares

POINT of ORDER!

ARITHMETIC

By Alan Max

McCarthy is investigating the schools. He is attacking the subversive arithmetic which cannot explain how a Senator banked \$172,000 out of \$60,000 pay over four years.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Union Marks Negro History Week
- Labor Unity Moves Growing

THE INTERNATIONAL Fur and Leather Workers Union conducted an inspiring Negro History Week celebration in New York last week, attended by 1,200 members mostly white. The celebration features a fine play, "The Fishermen" by Les Pine, depicting the organization of the Negro Menhaden fishermen in the South. The program also included speakers Lyndon Henry, Local 88 organizer; Murray Brown, representing the Furriers Joint Council; and Sam Burt, manager of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board. Leon Bibb, Negro baritone, gave a splendid renditions of a group of people's songs.

A UNITY SPIRIT is gaining in much divided maritime labor. As a result of prolonged negotiations looking toward eventual merger, the CIO's Marine Engineers Beneficial Ass'n and the AFL's Masters, Mates and Pilots reached a pact for periodic joint meetings of their executive boards, an effort to get both pacts to run out simultaneously, agreement on joint wage demands and on possible joint management of their welfare

plans. They also agreed to continue efforts towards a merger and seek a satisfactory charter from either the AFL or CIO for the united union.

Impressed by the talks, the CIO's radio telegraphers made it known it, too, would be interested in taking part in the merger for a big union of licensed workers. The unaffiliated Marine Firemen and Oilers on the West Coast also directed its officers to seek affiliation either with the CIO's NMU or the AFL's Sailors Union of the Pacific.

THE STRIKE of 12,000 American Locomotive workers in three New York plants is near a close on the basis of a pact providing a raise of 16 cents an hour. The final details were being worked out as the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction issued in the walkout of the 1,800 workers in the key Dunkirk plant of the company, was coming to an end. The workers of that plant, manufacturing vital supplies for the atomic program, would have had a right to strike again. The 8,000 workers in the Schenectady and 2,000 of the Auburn plant, were on strike throughout the 18-week period. The Federal District Court, meanwhile, placed its approval on the T-H injunction which the steel union, for the first time, tested in court.

THE IUE-CIO WON the NLRB election at Allen Dumont Laboratories, Inc., Passaic, N. J., the last of the major TV companies not unionized, by a vote of 2,018 to 885 for no union.

The recently signed contract of the UAW with the Kohler Corp. of Kohler, Wis., reached after many months of bargaining, is an historic document. For many years labor unions could not penetrate Kohler. The pact is described as one of the best in the sanitation supplies industry.

A JOINT POLITICAL action body is being set up by the AFL and CIO in Long Beach, Cal., for participation in that city's municipal election. . . . The New Jersey CIO state legislative conference will meet in Trenton March 30. . . . A "right to work" bill barring the union shop and other labor rights was beaten in the Wyoming legislature.

Improvements in social security, another of Eisenhower's pre-election promises, was "killed" for 1953, says the AFL in its news organ, noting the action of the House Ways and Means Committee on proposals before it.

Communist Party Extends Resolution Discussion

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party last week announced that it was extending the period of discussion around the draft resolution on the situation growing out of the elections. The National Committee declared:

"1. The draft resolution on the situation growing out of the elections issued by the National Committee of the Communist Party has aroused great interest and stimulated a great deal of discussion. The National Committee

issued in final form only after the most rounded and thorough-going discussion by the entire Party.

"The National Committee has therefore determined to extend the period of discussion. It is eager to know the opinions and the thinking of all Party sections, clubs and individual Party members on the draft resolution. It urges the most intensive discussion and requests that all opinions be sent to the National Committee through the respective section committees."

"The National Committee also announces that a special discussion committee will be appointed

bulletin is being prepared for circulation in the Party and that the next few issues of Political Affairs will have articles dealing with various aspects of the draft resolution.

"2. As a result of inquiries, the National Committee wishes to announce that the new draft Party Program (not to be confused with the draft resolution on the elections) did not appear as scheduled because the National Committee has not as yet completed its work on it. Publication date of the new draft Program will be announced in the near future."

SOVIET TO UN: 'KOREA CEASE-FIRE BID HAS NO CONDITIONS'

(Continued from Page 1)
and public record. He said Lodge's allegations were "breaking through an open door with a battering ram."

The Soviet delegate repeated the main facts of the original aggression in Korea. He offered the documentary evidence of Rhee's conspiracy to attack above the 38th Parallel, the complicity of U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in Rhee's attack, and subsequent revelations by U.S. official spokesmen estab-

lishing the national administration's aim in regard to Korea.

In reply, Lodge said the ceasefire proposal was unacceptable to the United States since it would leave U.S. war prisoners in the hands of the Koreans and Chinese. Lodge reiterated the Eisenhower Administration's support of the Indian Resolution. And this gave the cue to the U.S. satellite delegations, Peru and The Netherlands, followed the Lodge lead, reaffirmed their support of the Indian resolution. It appeared as if the UN voting machine controlled by the State Department, which despite frequent splits still commands a majority and is able to adopt or reject any measure, might contest itself with again defeating the ceasefire proposal and sending the Indian Resolution back to Peking and Pyongyang.

The effect of such a development would be a further decline in the prestige and authority of the United Nations. And more! Should the American people fail to impress the Eisenhower Administration with its demand for peace and thus avert such a move, re-adoption of the Indian Resolution would give UN sanction for a further prolongation of the war under the new Eisenhower auspices, that is, under the auspices of an Administration which has openly begun preparations to extend the war to China, Indo-China and other Asian territory. Such a move would therefore increase the danger of world war.

POLAND'S Foreign Minister Stanislaw Skrzewski pointed out this danger while placing the Polish People's Republic on record in support of an immediate ceasefire. "U.S. aggression

Soviet Proposals on Korea

Here are the proposals of the people's Democratic Republic and Soviet Union for ending the Korean war as presented by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vyshinsky to the United Nations on Nov. 10 and 24, 1952, Monday, March 2, the Soviet Union again urged the United Nations to adopt this resolution and end the Korean war:

The General Assembly,

"Having examined the report of the Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, finds it necessary:

"To establish a commission for the peaceful settlement of Korean issue with the participation of the parties directly concerned and other states, including the States which have not taken part in the war in Korea. The commission appointed is to consist of: the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the Chinese Peoples Republic, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Korean Peo-

ple, and the Korean government.

To recommend to the belligerents in Korea an immediate and complete cease-fire, i.e., cessation of military operations by both sides, on land, at sea and in the air, on the basis of the draft armistice agreement already approved by the belligerents; the question of the complete repatriation of the prisoners of war to be referred for solution to the commission for the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue—the commission which is envisaged in the Soviet draft resolution and which will settle questions by a two-third majority of its members.

To entrust the aforementioned commission with taking measures without delay for settling the Korean question in the spirit of the unification of Korea, to be effected by the Koreans themselves under the supervision of the aforementioned commission, including measures for rendering every assistance in the repatriation of all prisoners of war by both sides."

in Korea is being conducted by methods designed to exterminate the peoples of Asia and to intimidate the peoples of the rest of the world," he charged. "The Indian Resolution in no way helps peace and security in the Far East. Encouraged by the passage of the Indian Resolution on Dec. 3, the U.S. Government in the last three months has intensified action designed to destroy the Korean nation."

Among such actions listed by Skrzewski were:

1. Continued massacre of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war. He said from July 1, 1951 to January 1953 the U.S. command had killed 3,059 prisoners of war. He pointed out that the fact of U.S. brutality was confirmed by the so-called International Committee of the Red Cross, a U.S.-controlled agency. Such facts were in striking contrast to the treatment of U.S. war prisoners held by the Koreans and Chinese, from whom no single complaint has been heard.

2. Renewal of germ warfare against the Koreans, as confessed by two U.S. Marine fliers, Maj. Roy Bley and Col. Frank Schwable. The two fliers said germ warfare was being waged under a directive issued by the U.S. Command in October, 1951.

The Polish delegate reminded the United Nations that the U.S. has a history of racist persecution. He recited history of U.S. relations with China and the conditions of the Chinese people in the U.S. as proof of racist policy. And he called attention to the Eisenhower program of "having Asians fight Asians" as its most recent manifestation, citing attempts by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to establish a Japan-Chiang-Rhee bloc against the Chinese and Koreans, and the seizure of Formosa. Because of all these developments, Skrzewski concluded, it was all the more necessary now to bring the Korean war to a close.

SUBSTANTIATING the Soviet and Polish estimates of the war danger and the urgency of a ceasefire in Korea, Eisenhower Administration spokesmen and U.S. press opinion last week endorsed the Dulles "tough policy" and called for more "toughness." Leading the list was Gen. James A. Van Fleet, the retired commander of the U.S. Eighth Army in Korea. In public testimony to the House Armed Services Committee, Van Fleet called for an extension of the draft from two years to 30 or 36 months, "adjustment" of the rotation system so as to keep U.S. boys in combat longer. Van Fleet ducked direct replies to questions about how to end the war. But he advised the

Taft-Hartley

(Continued from Page 2)
the repeal of all oppressive clauses in Taft-Hartley, and the sum total of his demands amounted to repeal of the slave labor act.

INCLUDED WAS the demand for repeal of the "so-called anti-closed shop provisions, prohibiting a full union shop" and for reestablishing authority to "enter into full union shop agreements."

He also called for elimination of the non-Communist affidavits, for repeal of the ban on secondary boycotts, dropping injunctions and provisions for damage suits in federal courts.

The AFL position was essentially a reassertion of labor's right to establish and retain its strength and bargaining power through unity. That is why the full union shop and the right to boycott seab materials are necessary. That is why the non-Communist affidavits are harmful to labor.

U. S. STEEL, well aware of labor's needs, was feverishly working for the opposite. Its ace-in-the-hole is the Lucas amendment outlawing industry-wide strikes and industry-wide bargaining.

One veteran Capitol Hill representative of a leading union told Federated Press: "Labor is being lulled to sleep by all this talk about letting the law stand as it is. But the U.S. Steel Corp. and the men who represent it think the time to smash labor is now."

That's why they are back of the Lucas amendment. That's why there is all this talk about a new method of handling unions led by so-called subversives.

If U.S. Steel and its crowd can get a government board set up to determine what unions a worker can belong to, they will have taken a long step toward obtaining their objective of atomizing unions."

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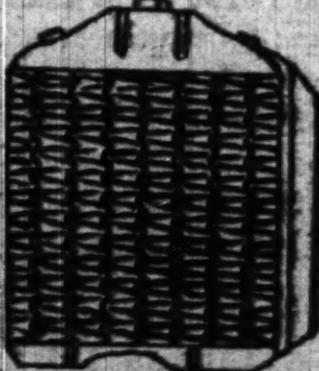
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JOSEPH STALIN

(Continued from Page 1)

truths based on the world realities which no frenzy of lying and slander can hope to change by one iota, how degrading are the bat-blind speculations of the fascism-lovers in high places in our land on the "struggle for succession" and the "splitting up" of the Socialist system!

It is not the Socialist world, built solid and permanent by Lenin and Stalin, which is torn with internal divisions, crises, and struggles for power and "succession."

It is the so-called "free world" of the bankers and monopolists, of the colonial enslavers and white supremacists, which is torn by fatal weaknesses and contradictions from within. That is why the Wall Street bankers and their "allies", the Hitler generals, thirst for war as "the way out", while the Socialist world based on the Stalin law of the maximum satisfaction of human needs strives with every ounce of its power for world peace. The new Hitlerites have this frantic hate for the heritage of Stalin, because even though he is dead, the world camp of peace which

is his monument is already stronger than the camp of war.

When Karl Marx died in 1883, the working class, the vanguard of mankind's social progress, had no state. When Lenin died in 1924, the young Socialist state had just weathered the criminal wars of intervention led by the "free world", and its economic system was still untried. Above all, the capitalist world felt confident it could destroy Socialism because it had its Trotzkite agents inside the country and the Communist Party of the USSR. But as Stalin led the rout of the interventionists, so he also led the exposure and destruction of capitalism's Trotzkyite agents within the party of Lenin. Stalin's death finds the Socialist world with an experienced and united Marxist-Leninist leadership, a socialist economic order producing 1,000 percent more than 1929, with China liberated, and Socialism arising in the peoples' democracies.

THESE ARE THE REALITIES created by Stalin which temper the toiling peoples'

grief and pain at his passing with confidence that his cause of peace, democracy, and Socialism is invincible.

These are the realities which the progressive groups in our country, headed by the working class, cannot fail to base themselves on, as the A-bomb maniacs play with the desperate scheme to betray the United States into a Nazi-style "liberation" war against the peoples of Asia, East Europe and the Soviet Union.

History's great men outlived the slanders of the little men. Washington's detractors, Jefferson's enemies, Lincoln's assassins are forgotten. The men who want to brand Franklin Roosevelt as a "traitor" because he and Stalin stood together against Hitler are now busy. They too will be forgotten. Humanity's march upward has been assured by men like Joseph Stalin.

As humanity bids him farewell, his vision of peace, democracy, Socialism and finally Communism will grow brighter with the generations.

Runaway Shops Peril New Jersey Unions

TWO YEARS AGO Fortune magazine wrote an article on the pleasant labor relations between the American Lead Pencil Co. of Hoboken and its 400 employees organized in the CIO Textile Workers Union. A motion picture was even made and distributed by government agencies around the world to show how well labor and management got along under America's "Free Enterprise" system.

Last week, Carl Holderman, state CIO president, told the N. J. congressional delegation that American Lead Pencil Co. was moving to Tennessee. The reasons given were lower taxes and a guarantee no union organization would be permitted—which means lower wages. Plant executives said they had to think of the company's future prosperity.

Plant executives offered no comment on the prosperity—immediate or future—of the 400 workers who will lose their jobs. Neither was there any comment as to the welfare of the wives and children of the displaced workers. Or the community where American Lead Pencil profited for years.

That's why a group of 30 CIO members, headed by State President Carl Holderman, went to Washington last week to meet with the N. J. Congressional delegation.

SCORES of electrical, textile, clothing and other plants have left New Jersey resulting in ". . . the loss of thousands of jobs . . . and a decline in purchasing power in N. J. communities" Holderman told the Congressmen.

The CIO group charged that government policies have made it possible for employers to move their plants south. They cited:

"1. The Taft-Hartley Act, which places unfair impediments in the way of union organization of anti-labor southern employers.

"2. The miserably low 75 cents federal minimum wage. . . .

"3. The Walsh-Healey Act amendments which permit lower minimum rates to be set in southern textile mills than in northern mills. . . .

"4. The . . . tax amortization program, which permits new corporations in the south to write off in 5 years the cost of new plants that were amortized over a 30 year basis in other areas."

THE CIO GROUP urged their commission that would have auto-

Congressional representatives to work to change this situation through remedial legislation that would remove unfair competitive advantages given to southern plants.

Other union people gave examples of shops callously leaving Jersey—for better pickings elsewhere—aided and abetted by government policies. A clothing plant in Elizabeth went to Tennessee where they got free rent and electricity. A union organizer was slugged and beaten in front of the workers—just so they wouldn't get any ideas. *

BOTANY MILLS of Passaic are demanding a 31 cents an hour wage cut—or else. General Elec-

tically placed the question on the ballot.

Booths on street corners, department stores and political headquarters were set up by volunteer workers who also did house to house canvassing to get the necessary signatures. The AFL-CIO took the campaign into the shops.

A snide red-baiting attack by U. S. Attorney Richmond, aided and abetted by the Newark Star-Ledger, fell flat, and did not stop the Committee from its winning the signatures. Later on the Star-Ledger jumped on the bandwagon altho deplored "the poor judgment that inspired this effort at this time."

How Jersey Stands In Sub Campaign

	Goal	Achieved	%
FARM	175	180	103
ESSEX	350	192	55
PASSAIC	105	52	49
MERCER	125	47	38
CAMDEN	110	39	35
HUDSON	125	43	34
UNION	75	25	33
MIDDLESEX	35	8	23
TOTALS	1,100	568	52



THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1953

New Jersey SHOP TALK

MERCHANTS OF DEATH

Sales for 1952 showed an 85 percent increase over 1951 according to Roy Hurley, chairman and president of Curtiss-Wright Corp. Net income after taxes was over \$9 million in '52 compared to less than \$7 million in '51. War is a prosperous business—for some people. But not for the mothers and fathers and their sons who do the dying.

VOTE FOR UNION

Production and maintenance workers in five Dumont plants in Paterson, Clifton, Passaic and East Paterson voted overwhelmingly for the IUE-CIO in a labor board election. The vote was 2,018 to 855 for no union. The workers were previously unorganized.

BREWERS VOTE

The AFL defeated the CIO in a labor board election in 7 breweries in the Newark area. The total vote was 4,164 to 318. The CIO still remains the bargaining agent for brewing department workers at Anheuser-Busch under a contract that expires in April.

CIO CONFERENCE

The CIO call for its 2nd annual legislative conference in Trenton on March 20 says: "Unless the people make their voices heard loudly and effectively, the legislature is apt to adjourn in April without acting on the many urgent problems facing the people of New Jersey." That looks like sound advice from here.

BILL TO AMEND T-H

Congressman Howell, Trenton Democrat, has introduced a bill to the post, got 427 votes: top "anti-employer" intimidation of men won with 477.

workers." The bill would be an amendment to the T-H act, and would enumerate an employer's right of free speech.

"What the T-H law did," said Mr. Howell, "was to provide employers with a cloak behind which they engaged in actual intimidation and threat."

FEWER JOBS-LESS WAGES

The State Labor & Industry Department announced that non-agricultural employment dropped "seasonally" by 50,900 from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15. Average weekly earnings of production workers dropped 13 cents in that period.

ASK RENT LAW

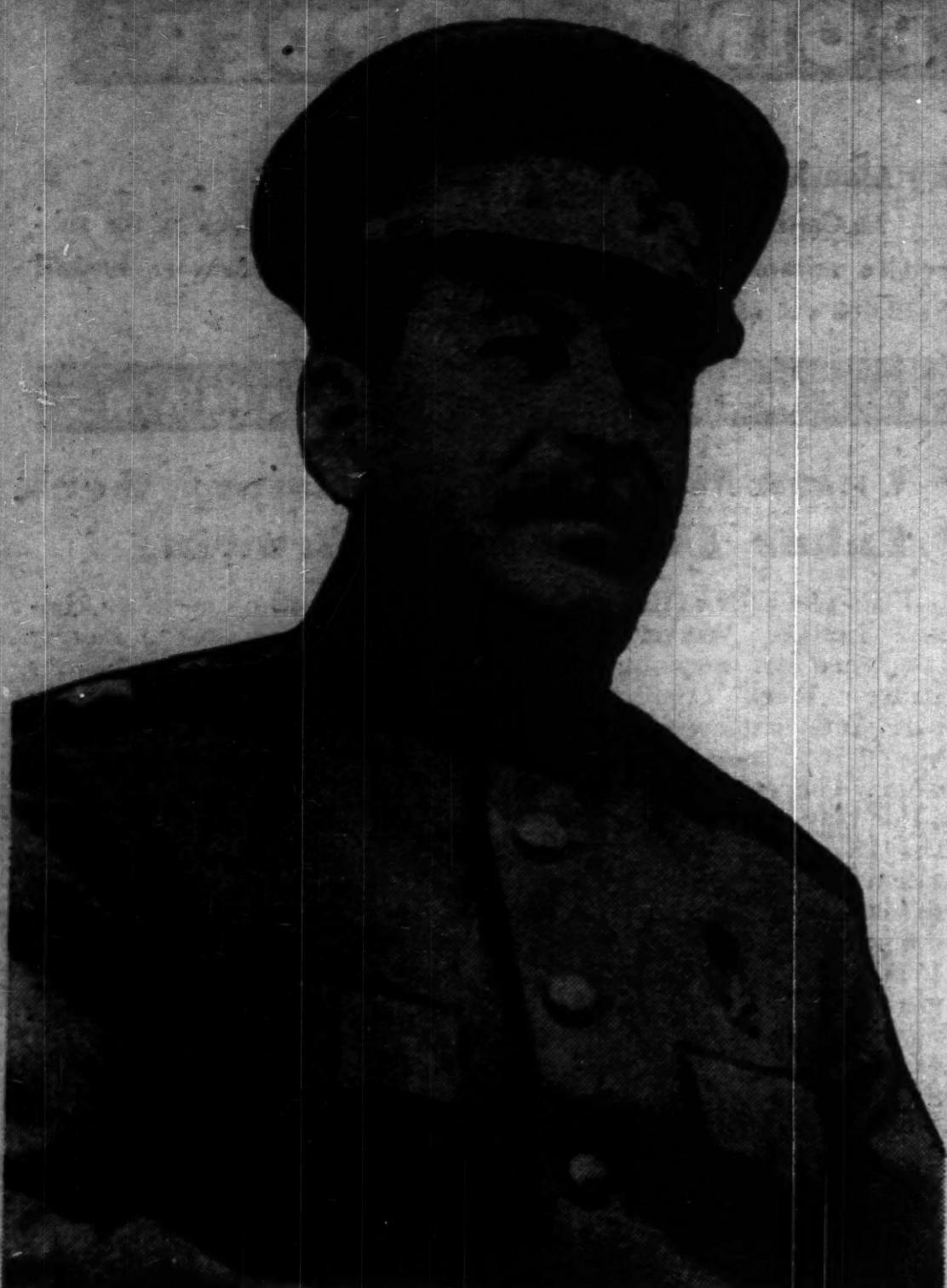
The State AFL has again announced its opposition to the Hillery bill, which the people defeated last year. The bill would prove detrimental to the continuance and extension of public housing said the AFL group. Enactment of a new state rent control law was also urged. One that would be "clear, definite, and specific in maintaining rent control."

URGE N. J. RENT CONTROL

Trenton's City Commission urged Gov. Driscoll and the Legislature to extend rent control another year, to prevent "tremendous suffering of thousands of people." (Federal controls lapse April 30, and the state law expires June 30).

FIRST NEGRO ELECTED

Philip Nathaniel Gumbs of Cliffwood drew the second largest vote in elections of the five-man Board of Education in Matawan. Mr. Gumbs, the first Negro ever elected Democrat, has introduced a bill to the post, got 427 votes: top "anti-employer" intimidation of men won with 477.



JOSEPH STALIN

STALIN: Man of Peace

By ABNER BERRY

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's death has shocked the entire world. For the man who organized and led the Red Army to victory at Stalingrad, thereby saving the world from the scourge of armed Nazism, was the people's symbol of the fight for peace. And hundreds of millions know, despite the manufactured lies of the dollar and atombomb diplomats, that Stalin's contributions to world peace, as well as his leadership in the anti-fascist war, stemmed from the fact that he drew his strength from a government of workers.

In hoping and praying for the health of Stalin, the peoples did not share the speculations of the capitalist pro-war propagandists that the crisis in the Soviet leader's health would weaken the camp of peace and unfetter the war-makers. For they knew that Stalin's activity, his courage, steadfastness and boldness were based on his application of the working class science of Marxism-Leninism. He lead a political party based on this advanced social science. His leadership was collective and as permanent as the working class itself.

From the words of Stalin, himself, the speculations have been answered. He described the Communists' source of strength to a party meeting in 1937:

"Contact with the masses, the strengthening of these contacts, readiness to listen to the voice of the masses — in this lie the strength and impregnability of Bolshevik leadership."

(Continued on Page 4)

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JOSEPH STALIN

An Editorial

HUMANITY HAS LOST the greatest man of our time.

Though the majority of the human race had hoped against hope that medical science could defeat the ravages of the burst blood vessel in the brain, Joseph Stalin lies dead.

The grief which fills the hearts of hundreds of millions, up and down the four corners of this world, comes from the fact that for the majority of mankind Stalin meant something which the war-mongers, the profiteers and landlords, the exploiters and the A-bomb maniacs could never hope to understand. Stalin meant to the "ordinary people," to the "hewers of wood and the carriers of water," to the oppressed of Africa and Asia, that the days of poverty, wars, crises, enslavement and racism were coming to an end. Stalin meant that a new era had dawned for mankind, an era of peace, democracy, and Socialism, an era when mankind was marching to a higher stage of human happiness and freedom, when "property rights" would give way to human rights and human dignity.

FOR US AMERICANS to grasp what Stalin meant to the hundreds of millions of people all over the world, we need but recall the glimpse which history gave this country of Stalin at the fateful hour of Stalingrad.

The liars could not hide the image of Stalin from the American people at that hour,

though they tried to hide the whole course of his life before and after. But the Stalin who rose in immortal courage and grandeur at Stalingrad to beat back the fascist menace to America and the world was the same Stalin who walked with head unbowed as the Czarist police beat him through a gauntlet; the same Stalin who stood side by side with Lenin in the liberation of the Russian people from Czarism and capitalism; the same Stalin who created the economic miracle of the Five-Year Plans.

The Stalin who saved not only the Soviet Union, but the United States and the world from Hitler fascism at Stalingrad, was the same Stalin who left behind him the soaring vision of a world at peace. He was the architect of the great doctrine of the peaceful co-existence of differing social systems, of the march from already-established Socialism in the USSR to the higher stage of Communism where society would live according to the rule, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need."

JUST BEFORE he died, Stalin left to all progressive humanity his summons to all nations to cherish their national independence against the Wall Street bankers with A-bombs in their hands. He urged all peoples to defend democracy and democratic liberties against the once-liberal capitalist class which was now embracing Hitlerism, the Nazis, and despotism.

It was Stalin, who had done so much to create Socialist democracy in the USSR, based on the peoples ownership of their means of life, who saw what was new in the capitalist countries—that it is the working class which now takes over the defense of democracy and personal rights against the dying class which fears democracy. It was Stalin who noted that the working class in the capitalist lands must challenge the democracy-killing reign of fear, of the kind we see rising so ominously in our United States.

JUST BEFORE HE DIED, Stalin unfolded for the working class in the Soviet Union the goal of a higher social order where men would not only be free of exploiters, landlords and bankers, but also would reach a new stage of human dignity where no man would be tied by economic need for life to one trade or profession, but would be free to develop every phase of his personality in collective freedom.

This goal of a radiant humanity, free of poverty, cares, and wars, was Stalin's enrichment of the great Marxist-Leninist working class vision which, though it began little more than 100 years ago with the rise of the working class science of Socialism, now is the law of life for 800,000,000 human beings, and is destined to be adopted by all humanity.

IN THE LIGHT of these unshakable—
(Continued on Page 16)

Ceasefire Bid Has No Conditions!

By JOHN PITTMAN

IMMEDIATE CEASEFIRE, with no preliminary conditions whatsoever! This was the proposal which the Soviet Union made again last week for ending the war in Korea and setting the stage for a peaceful settlement in the Far East and the world.

Speaking in the Political and Security Committee of the seventh General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky specified that "no prelimin-

ary conditions" whatsoever were attached to the Soviet proposal, whereas other so-called proposals for ending the war, such as the Indian Resolution which

the Koreans and Chinese had rejected, were hedged with all sorts of conditions. Vishinsky said his delegation believed the ceasefire resolution which he of-

fered last November and December, and which the UN voting majority rejected four times, still provided the best means of ending the war. (See text of the Soviet proposal on Page 13).

THE SOVIET UNION'S initiative breathed life into an apathetic UN session. The UN

voting majority was at a dead-end. They had expected a lead from U. S. chief delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. But Vishinsky had swiftly demolished Lodge's diversionary maneuver to brand the Soviet Union the aggressor in Korea on the basis of allegations that Soviet arms and munitions were being used against the U. S. forces. Vishinsky noted that the Soviet Union sold China arms and munitions under terms of the 1950 mutual assistance pact, which is a matter of open

(Continued on Page 13)

Rally Sunday at 2 To Greet Steve Nelson

—See Page 6

Demand Pay Boosts as Wage Freeze Goes

Tieups and Strike Plans on Increase

By GEORGE MORRIS

A strike wave appeared to be building up in the country as workers, no longer hampered by a wage freeze, are demanding substantial wage increases. A stubborn refusal by employers to go beyond a few pennies an hour, or to offer any raises, is forcing the walkouts.

As yet, none of the strikes are of national scope or in a "pattern-setting" industry. Negotiations on industry-wide pacts are still in progress or some weeks off. But the numerous strikes, many of them in important plants, indicate the developing mood among the workers. They are forerunners of what may come later in the spring when the big pacts come to a head.

EXAMPLES of the kind of strikes that broke out, most of them over wages are:

More than 5,000 out in shipyards in Mobile and New Orleans, called by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO; 3,400 out at the Spicer Plant, Toledo, in sympathy with the striking die-sinkers; 3,200 miners at the Robena bituminous coal mine of U. S. Steel in Uniontown, Pa., over grievances with the strike movement threatening 10 other U. S. Steel mines; 400 iron workers out in Dallas tied up all building projects.

Strike threats are brewing in many other situations. Ford Local 471 of the UAW, in the giant new aircraft engine plant in Chicago, voted to strike if new negotiations fail to come through with a general raise for the 13,000 workers. A strike is threatened at General Electric's plant in Syracuse where the IUE-CIO holds a contract. International Association of Machinists, Lodge 1987 in Republic Aircraft plant near Hempstead, L.I., voted 8,666 to 352 for a strike.

NO LESS AN indicator of the feeling among the workers is the "wildcat" spirit especially in auto and steel plants. U. S. Steel's tin mill was tied up for four days in Gary until a settlement was reached on the earnings of 15 men. Flash strikes were especially numerous in auto plants growing out of dissatisfaction over clauses in the five-year pact to which the workers are tied.

March 15 is the deadline for the cotton textile pact in New England areas, where the employers are still pressing for a wage cut. Negotiations broke down with the principal northwest lumber companies where mediators are trying a hand before a strike breaks out. U. S. Rubber, employing 33,000, has until March 31 to reach a pact.

Electrical unions are beginning talks with General Electric. The UE, representing 50,000 of the workers proposed that 16 unions among GE workers work jointly. But so far no reply.

Steel and maritime are already giving some thought to June when their pacts come due.

THE UAW-CIO, although the largest union now in negotiations, hardly offers a measure of what labor can or will take in 1953. Tied to a five-year freeze that has two and a half more years to run, the union has sought to break into the pact, but not for the purpose of demanding a raise.

Walter Reuther only asked that, at the 25 cents an hour the union won on escalator raises since 1950, 20 cents should be considered as added on the base wage rate. That would leave the company only five cents to cut if the cost-of-living escalator starts downward.

Other demands were a 28-cent hourly raise for skilled craftsmen.

(Continued on Page 13)

AFL Asks End of T-H 'Oppressive' Clauses

WASHINGTON

BACK IN 1903 the National Association of Manufacturers meeting in New Orleans launched a propaganda drive which 44 years later culminated in the Taft-Hartley Act. The NAM campaign also succeeded in distorting the meaning of two words in common usage until, in time, each came to mean its opposite.

Testifying before the House Labor committee last week AFL president George Meany said that as a result of that drive, an "open" factory in which union members may find employment without discrimination came to be known as a "closed shop." On the other hand, a "closed" factory which refuses to employ union workers and which uses all manner of force and trickery to prevent the organization of a union by its employees

came to be described as the "open shop."

The AFL president called for (Continued on Page 13)



MEANY

Rail Labor Warns of Plot to Get U.S. Boys to Die for Chiang

WASHINGTON.—"Is it necessary for government leaders to bamboozle our people?" This question, leading off the editorial Feb. 28 of the usually conservative weekly, "Labor," published by the 15 standard railroad labor organizations, alarmed those State Department officials whose job it is to keep trade unions in line behind the Eisenhower administration's foreign policy. For it raised another question: will labor which has supported Truman's prowar foreign policy move into opposition to the Eisenhower foreign policy?

"Labor's" editorial did not necessarily mark a trend, but for the State Department it was a dangerous sign.

THE THEME of the editorial was that the government which was waging "psychological warfare" against people and governments throughout the world was now using the Big Lie technique and false propaganda against the American people. "Labor" attempts to exonerate Eisenhower of blame for this development, and points the accusing finger at the President's advisers, namely: C. D. Jackson, publisher of the rich man's "Fortune" magazine, now coordinator for psychological warfare in the administration; "Wild Bill" Donovan, formerly head of OSS; John Foster Dulles, international banker and Secretary of State; and his brother, Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence agency.

Under the heading of psychological warfare against the American people, "Labor" includes "the President's misleading statements on the Formosa fleet and Uncle Sam's World War II pacts."

"LABOR" also referred to Eisenhower's campaign speeches prior to election, pointing out that Jackson helped write them. "A good many people thought parts of those speeches sounded like psychological warfare which doesn't pay much attention to the truth," said Labor.

Moral and truth-telling do not

fLOURISH among the practitioners of psychological warfare," said "Labor." "These unscrupulous and powerful weapons can be turned against anyone. ARE THEY BEING USED TO BAMBOOZLE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?"

"Labor" also expresses concern for U. S. foreign policy in an interpretive piece headed "On the Foreign Front."

"China Lobbyists, both on the Island of Formosa and in the U.S., are carrying out a lavishly financed and carefully planned step-by-step campaign for Uncle Sam to fight a big war to put Chiang Kai-shek back in power in China," the trade union paper stated bluntly.

IT CHARGED the China Lobby with a campaign to get the U.S. to repudiate completely its wartime pacts with the USSR. Chiang's own repudiation of its treaty with Moscow was referred to by "Labor" as follows:

"Chiang now practically declares

war on Russia, as part of the China Lobby's plan to force Uncle Sam in that direction. It's a good gamble for Chiang. He has nothing to lose and a lot to gain if millions of American boys are sent to fight and die for him in China."

The question now is: will the gentlemen on Capitol Hill remember they were elected to represent the interests of the American people, not to let Chiang and the China Lobby dictate the foreign policy of the U. S.?"

The State Department could find some consolation. The editorial and article in "Labor" was not a frontal attack on Wall Street's foreign policy. But the fear the pieces prompted was not easily dissipated. It left the striped pants boys wondering how long it would be before the trade union movement realized that the war policies of Big Business are closely related to Big Business' drive against the wage and living standards of the workers.

Improvements in social security, another of Eisenhower's pre-election promises, was "killed" for 1953, says the AFL in its news organ, noting the action of the House Ways and Means Committee on proposals before it.

Communist Party Extends Resolution Discussion

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party last week announced that it was extending the period of discussion around the draft resolution on the situation growing out of the elections. The National Committee declared:

"1. The draft resolution on the situation growing out of the elections issued by the National Committee of the Communist Party has aroused great interest and stimulated a great deal of discussion. The National Committee feels that the resolution should be

issued in final form only after the most rounded and thorough-going discussion by the entire Party.

The National Committee has therefore determined to extend the period of discussion. It is eager to know the opinions and the thinking of all Party sections, clubs and individual Party members on the draft resolution. It urges the most intensive discussion and requests that all opinions be sent to the National Committee through the respective section committees.

"2. As a result of inquiries, the National Committee wishes to announce that the new draft Party Program (not to be confused with the draft resolution on the elections) did not appear as scheduled because the National Committee has not as yet completed its work on it. Publication date of the new

bulletin is being prepared for circulation in the Party and that the next few issues of Political Affairs will have articles dealing with various aspects of the draft resolution.

"The National Committee also

announces that a special discussion in the near future will be held

on the publication date of the new

bulletin.

POINT of ORDER!

ARITHMETIC

By Alan Max

McCarthy is investigating the schools. He is attacking the subversive arithmetic which cannot explain how a Senator banked \$172,000 out of \$60,000 pay over four years.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Union Marks Negro History Week

• Labor Unity Moves Growing

THE INTERNATIONAL Fur and Leather Workers Union conducted an inspiring Negro History Week celebration in New York last week, attended by 1,200 members mostly white. The celebration features a fine play, "The Fishermen" by Les Pine, depicting the organization of the Negro Menhaden fishermen in the South. The program also included speakers Lyndon Henry, Local 88 organizer; Murray Brown, representing the Furriers Joint Council; and Sam Burt, manager of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board. Leon Bibb, Negro baritone, gave a splendid rendition of a group of people's songs.

Impressed by the talks, the CIO's radio telegraphers made it known it, too, would be interested in taking part in the merger for a big union of licensed workers. The unaffiliated Marine Firemen and Oilers on the West Coast also directed its officers to seek affiliation either with the CIO's NMU or the AFL's Sailors Union of the Pacific.

THE STRIKE of 12,000 American Locomotive workers in three New York plants is near a close on the basis of a pact providing a raise of 16 cents an hour. The final details were being worked out as the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction issued in the walkout of the 1,800 workers in the key Dunkirk plant of the company, was coming to an end. The workers of that plant, manufacturing vital supplies for the atomic program, would have had a right to strike again. The 8,000 workers in the Schenectady and 2,000 of the Auburn plant, were on strike throughout the 18-week period. The Federal District Court, meanwhile, placed its approval on the T-H injunction which the steel union, for the first time, tested in court.

THE IUE-CIO WON the NLRB election at Allen Dumont Laboratories, Inc., Passaic, N. J., the last of the major TV companies not unionized, by a vote of 2,018 to 385 for no union.

The recently signed contract of the UAW with the Kohler Corp. of Kohler, Wis., reached after many months of bargaining, is an historic document. For many years labor unions could not penetrate Kohler. The pact is described as one of the best in the sanitation supplies industry.

A JOINT POLITICAL action body is being set up by the AFL and CIO in Long Beach, Cal., for participation in that city's municipal election.

The New Jersey CIO state legislative conference will meet in Trenton March 30. A "right to work" bill barring the union shop and other labor rights was beaten in the Wyoming legislature.

Improvements in social security, another of Eisenhower's pre-election promises, was "killed" for 1953, says the AFL in its news organ, noting the action of the House Ways and Means Committee on proposals before it.

The Ford Workers Hunger March, March 8, 1930



Ford workers are shown gathering for the hunger march. They were answered by tear gas, clubs, icy drenchings from fire hose, pistols and machineguns.

"Hunger March" is from a chapter from Phillip Bonosky's new book—"Brother Bill McKie," published by International Publishers; paper bound, \$1.50; cloth, \$2.25. This is reprinted here on the 23rd anniversary of that historic demonstration in memory of Joe York and the other heroic working class leaders who fell, victims of Ford's gun thugs and martyrs to the struggle for unionism.

*
By PHILLIP BONOSKY

THE day was bitterly cold.

As Bill walked to work, he wondered how many would come out on a day like this. The wind from the river was like ice. Many would come, if they came at all, dressed only in thin sweaters or threadbare overcoats, with very little in their stomachs. Memories of the police attacks on the demonstrators at City Hall might keep many home. The very hunger they were marching to pro-

HUNGER MARCH

They marched for jobs . . . Ford's thugs answered with bullets. Here's the story of March 8, 1930, from an exciting new book.

test would make marching impossible for others.

He had done his work. Nothing more could be done. The days had been a blur of activity. He had drawn up and mimeographed thousands of leaflets, distributed them, contacted people. Now, as he moved through the stripped plant, past the idled machinery shrouded in shadow, his thoughts were with the ragged army that was—or was not—gathering at Baby Creek Bridge, at Fort Street and Oakwood.

He couldn't recall what he did that morning. The shop was tense; he could read his own thoughts in the faces of the workers as he passed through the plant. He knew that he would never be able to stay placidly working in that plant

all day long while his people, his friends, were out marching, perhaps in danger, but marching nevertheless without him. Never rash, never foolhardy, now he planned carefully how to join them, and not be missed. At noon he slipped out of the plant and, drinking in the cold March air, hurried toward Miller Road.

*
THEN he saw them coming. It was early, it was cold, when the first of the unemployed Ford workers (many of whom had been laid off only the day before) arrived at Baby Creek Bridge. They were a small group, and they stood slapping their sides, warding off the cold, and wondering if they alone would come. And then, one by one, emerging with hunched shoulders from

Miller Road, others joined them; and then suddenly a hundred workers with banners came briskly marching, and cheers and singing broke forth.

Then truckloads rolled in from Dearborn, Lincoln Park, Melvindale, Ecorse—yes, from Inkster, too. As each arrived, the marchers were greeted with more cheers, with louder and more triumphant songs, with great laughter. Old friends found old friends; there were hugs and handshakes, and a great impatience to get going.

The leaders arrived: Al Goetz, Communist and chairman of the Michigan Unemployed Council; Joe York, district organizer of the Young Communist League, fresh-faced strong boy of barely nineteen; James Ashford, young

Negro worker, active in organization of the unemployed and in the campaign to free the Scottsboro Boys. (He carried a banner: FREE THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS!) There were others—names that would never be forgotten, but now only simple, ordinary people: young Joe Bussell, Joe DeBlasio, Coleman Leny. . . .

*
THEY FORMED a line with spontaneous discipline, and eight abreast marched across Baby Creek Bridge to the corner of Fort Street and Miller Road, where another great crowd was waiting for them. Banners were handed out and rode over heads down the long line. Al Goetz climbed up on a truck and, speaking slowly and clearly so that all would hear, reminded the marchers why they were gathered there on that road on a cold March morning. He declared: "We are not going to the Ford plant to create a disturbance. We are going to present the pressing demands of the workers. But we are going to go to the Ford plant, and if we are attacked, we will know how to defend ourselves."

The cheer that rose swept wave-like down the ranks. Then, again, they reformed themselves; and in rows of eight, shoulder to shoulder, lifting up banners, singing and cheering, they started off for Ford's city, Dearborn.

A block from the Dearborn line, Al Goetz again held up his hand. Fifty Dearborn police and Ford Service Men were lined up guarding the road. Goetz climbed up on a truck and cried: "Remember, we don't want any violence! All we're going to do is walk to the Ford Employment Office. A committee will present our demands. No trouble. No fighting. Stay in line." He stared down at them for a moment. "I understand," he said slowly, "that the Dearborn police are going to try to stop us. Well, we'll try to get through somehow. But remember, no trouble!"

Now the white banners with their messages in red and black caught the brief sun. It was at this point that Bill arrived. His heart leaped when he saw the immense crowd. He took his place among the marchers, held up a banner. . . .

*
THE LONG, singing line swung down the road; briefly the sun lit them, touching the banners like white wings. It was as though they were marching waiting for them.

The acting chief of police, Charles A. Slamer (later revealed to be receiving regular graft from Detroit's brothels), yelled: "Who are your leaders?"

"We are all leaders!" the marchers roared proudly back.

"Disband!" the police chief yelled. "Go back to your homes."

"We're coming to see Henry Ford," they cried back, surging on. The momentum of the march could not be stopped now, as though, behind them and transformed into sudden power, all the suppressed days of hunger, suffering, and humiliation drove them irresistibly ahead.

"Stop! Stop! Stop!" the police (Continued on Page 12)



Four young workers died at the hands of Ford's thugs. Here angry workers watch as the dead are placed in hearses; 70,000 marched in their funeral.

World of Labor

The Real Origin of the 'Soviet Anti-Semitism' Smear

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE LATE HUEY LONG, the Louisiana "Kingfish" who loomed big in the thirties for the role of America's top fascist, said fascism will come to America under democratic and anti-fascist slogans. This has certainly been the guiding dictum for every reactionary and openly fascist-like campaign in this country. The southern lynchers and Jimcrows have been defending their right to oppress the Negro people in the name of the Constitution and "states' rights." The drive to thought-control the country and jail political non-conformists is in the name of preserving our cherished "freedoms." Newspapers like the Daily News and columnists like Westbrook Pegler defend their right to dish out anti-Semitic poison in the name of the "freedom of the press." The union-haters scream for more anti-labor legislation to protect the "individual freedoms" of the workers. So the pattern runs on every issue, in every field.

But perhaps the most brazen attempt along that line is the current big lie of "Soviet anti-Semitism." In line with Long's prescription, there is an effort to advance war and fascism under the slogan of fighting "anti-Semitism." This may seem amazing when we think of the 6,000,000 Jews cremated in Hitler's ovens. But it is no more strange than Fourth of July oratory from slave-owners or from the southern lynchers who carry on today in the name of our "freedoms."

*

THE FACT MOST Americans don't know as they read the lies dished out to them daily on alleged anti-Semitism in the USSR and the New Democracies, is this: when the Wall Streeters embarked on this grand post-war "American Century" plan to establish war bases in every corner of the world they set forth special functions for the capitalists and bankers within their camp who are Jewish. They were to exploit their religious extraction to establish a U.S. military base in the Near East both against the USSR and rival imperialist Britain.

The struggle for the establishment of the state of Israel provided an excellent opportunity. In the light of subsequent developments it should now be apparent that only imperialist and military considerations played any part in the vaunted sympathy the Israeli forces were accorded by the U.S. government and the wealthy Jews in this country.

The fact that the newly-established state was FIRST recognized by the Soviet Union and came into power with arms supplied MAINLY from Czechoslovakia, was naturally quite disturbing to those imperialist plotters, because this encouraged a spirit of democracy in the new country. It underscored the fact that the Jewish people have their best friend in the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies.

SO THE PLOTTERS went to work. Every form of imperialist pressure was brought to bear on the little new state. In this game the wealthy Jews had a key role.

They approached Israel's government heads behind the false mask of co-religionists. Henry Morgenthau the financier, for example, returned from Israel in 1948, and according to the New York Times, expressed confidence that the new state would be the "hard core of resistance" to Communism in the Mediterranean. He

THE MATERIAL wanted was predetermined in character in the memorandum drawn up by the AJC which said that the Jewish people in the U.S. are influenced by the fact that anti-Semitism has been eradicated in the lands of socialism and this "has produced an emotional conflict which makes many Jews, although antagonistic to Communism, diffident about speaking out against Communism."

The memorandum said that if Jews were given a different picture of Jewish life behind the "Iron Curtain" this "conflict would disappear."

By the time Morgenthau came back in November, 1948, with a report that his mission was successful in Israel, the AJC's staff was ready with its package of lies and poison. Several months later the Atlantic City convention of the Jewish Labor Committee, run by David Dubinsky and the Jewish Daily Forward, provided the platform from which the poison was launched. Then the press went to work on it.

The AJC, well known as a reactionary body among the Jews, was obviously not felt to be the group that should take open responsibility for the anti-Soviet propaganda.

*

THE CLIQUE in the Jewish Labor Committee, notorious as the most bitter baiters of the Soviet Union, was most happy to give this poison a popular "union label." The first flush of that poison propaganda was a dud. But, as the pro-war fever rose, so also rose the intensity in the use of this smear of anti-Semitism.

The reactionaries find the smear useful from several standpoints. They see in it a means of turning the war-time hatred of fascist anti-Semitism against the peace camp. As Pravda put it, they seek to "coin profits out of the ashes of Auschwitz."

They view it as an effective way to blunt the class instincts of the Jewish workers, to give them the false belief that they have a common interest with the wealthy Jewish exploiters of labor.

They view it as a good way to turn attention from the struggle against anti-Semitism and all forms of racism where it is—in this country—today the world's worst center of white-supremacy and anti-Semitism.

They view it as a way to cover up the shame of the Rosenberg Case that has aroused the world.

*

SUCH IS THE PROGRAM of the U.S. war clique, shamelessly aided by the treacherous groups of wealthy Jews in its ranks, and those of their partners in the labor movement like David Dubinsky's Jewish Labor Committee. They are truly "coining profits out of the ashes of Auschwitz."

Truth has a way of breaking down walls, however. It is already beginning to break through. As the poisonous mist lifts, we will see that the anti-Semitic and anti-Negro vermin are still thriving in America while the lands of socialism are still the only parts of the world where anti-Semitism is a crime punishable under the law.

Stalin: Man of Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

IT IS THIS political outlook, adhered to consistently by Stalin and the party which he heads, which account for the world position achieved by the stricken Soviet leader. It was this quality that prompted H. G. Wells, the British author, to say to Stalin in 1934:

"At the present time there are in the world only two persons to whose opinion, to whose every word, millions are listening: you and Roosevelt."

Stalin has stated his country's position on peace in simple prose. He has proven—and the Soviet people have backed his assertions with military feats that seemed miraculous—that the deeds of a Soviet leader match his words.

When the military "experts"—including Harry S. Truman—predicted the Nazi conquest of the Soviet Union in a few weeks, Stalin rallied the Soviet people and presented the world with the rout of the Nazis at Stalingrad in less than two years. His war speeches were written in clear and concise prose. While the Germans were at the gates of Moscow, Stalin declared:

"The Germans want a war of extermination against the peoples of the USSR. Well, if the Germans want a war of extermination, they will get it."

And Stalin has been just as clear and understandable in his leadership toward world peace. The peoples of a war-weary world can understand him and be inspired. *

THEY DID NOT have to read "between the lines" for "traps" when on last December 24 Stalin answered New York Times correspondent James Reston's questions. Reston asked whether Stalin thought the U. S. and the Soviet Union could live together peacefully, and Stalin answered:

"I still believe that war between the United States of America and the Soviet Union cannot be considered inevitable and that our countries can continue to live in peace."

RESTON ASKED whether Stalin would be willing to meet with President Eisenhower and hold "diplomatic conversations with representatives of the new . . . administration" in order to "ease world tensions." Stalin answered:

"I regard this suggestion favorably."

"Would you cooperate in any diplomatic approach designed to bring about an end to the Korean war?" Reston asked. And the answer came back clearly:

"I agree to cooperate because the USSR is interested in ending the war in Korea."

THIS WAS plain language, easily understood. It contained the essence of mankind's hopes for One World with nuclear fission serving humanity rather than bullying it into an arms race.

Diplomats in Washington are still "studying" this simple set of answers, while casualty lists pile up in Korea, and plans are hatched to spread the war to the mainland of China.

These acts of war, planned in



Stalin reads a letter of greetings from the people of Soviet Asia, who under the Czar suffered severe oppression. Two women delegates from the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic look on.

Washington, are excused by attributing to Stalin and the Soviet Union the objective of destroying "western civilization." To ignore Stalin's peace proposals, declared U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, is to avoid "traps" in our "fight for survival." The fight against "communism" must go on, declare the men with the money and the bombs.

BUT BACK IN 1947, the very year when the arms program was announced by then President Truman, Stalin told Harold Stassen, now foreign aid administrator in the Eisenhower Administration:

The idea of cooperation between the two systems (socialism and capitalism) was first expressed by Lenin. Lenin is our teacher and we, Soviet people, are Lenin's pupils. We have never departed and never shall depart from Lenin's teachings.

To Dulles, this represented a "Communist threat," but its content and meaning for the majority of the world's inhabitants was clear. And yet it was against this "threat" of peaceful co-existence that the American people and the peoples of western Europe were saddled by Wall Street and the Pentagon with a multi-billion dollar arms bill.

BUT WE CAN GO further back to understand why there is concern throughout the world at the condition of Stalin's health. In March, 1939, when the world stood on the brink of World War II, that mass visitation of the Nazi pestilence, Stalin, in addressing

the 18th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party declared:

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is clear and explicit:

1. We stand for peace and the strengthening of business relations with all countries. That is our position; and we shall adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union, and as long as they make no attempt to trespass on the interests of our country.

2. We stand for peaceful, close and friendly relations with all the neighboring countries which have common frontiers with the USSR. That is our position; and we shall adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union.

3. We stand for the support of nations which are victims of aggression and are fighting for the independence of their country.

4. We are not afraid of the threats of aggressors, and are ready to deal two blows for every blow delivered by instigators of war who attempt to violate the Soviet borders.

WHEN JAPANESE imperialists were attacking China in a naked act of aggression and Italian fascists were raping Ethiopia, Stalin formulated the Soviet program for collective security against aggression. When the capitalist nations, slyly arming the Nazis and fascists for an attack on the Soviet Union, refused to organize such security against aggressive wars, Stalin warned them at the 17th Party Congress:

We stand for peace and champion the cause of peace, but we are not afraid of threats and are prepared to answer instigators of war blow for blow. . . . Those who try to attack our country will receive a crushing repulse to teach them not to poke their pig snouts into our Soviet garden.

The soldiers of the anti-Hitler armies in World War II know well how their lives were saved when Stalin's words were translated into action by the Soviet Red Army.

PRESIDENT Franklin D. Roosevelt, after the Nazi rout at Stalingrad, wrote to Stalin:

I congratulate you on the brilliant victory at Stalingrad of the armies under your supreme command. The 162 days of epic heroism

Red Army's heroism, but taught that true patriotism is strong when it is based not on racial or nationalistic prejudices, but on the profound devotion and loyalty of the people to their Soviet motherland. At the same time, the peoples of the USSR respect the rights and independence of peoples of foreign countries and have always shown their readiness to live in peace and friendship with neighboring countries. This should be regarded as the basis upon which the ties between our country and other freedom-loving peoples are expanding and growing stronger. *

WITH the Nazis at the very gates of Moscow in 1942, Stalin warned against developing hatred against the German people.

"Occasionally, the foreign press engages in prattle to the effect that the Red Army's aim is to exterminate the German people and destroy the German state," he said on Feb. 23, 1942. "This is, of course a stupid lie. . . . The Red Army's aim is to drive out the German occupants from our country and liberate Soviet soil from the German fascist invaders.

"But it would be ridiculous to identify Hitler's clique with the German state and the German people. History shows that Hitlers come and go, but the German people and the German state remain."

AND ON NOV. 6, 1942, outlining the war aims of the United Nations, he declared:

The program of action of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition is: the abolition of racial exclusiveness; equality of nations and integrity of their territories; liberation of enslaved nations and the restoration of their sovereign rights; the right of every nation to manage its own affairs in its own way; economic aid to nations that have suffered; . . . restoration of democratic liberties; destruction of the Hitler regime."

World Shocked by News About Stalin

Expressions of sorrow at the illness of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin were reported from all parts of the world in the first hours after the news was broadcast. In London,

"I'm sorry to hear the news," he said, "but I don't want to make any further comment at this time. I think you will understand."

News of Stalin's illness was relayed to President Eisenhower at 6 a.m. yesterday. He promptly alerted the White House staff to report to work.

He conferred about 7:30 a.m. with Allen W. Dulles, director of Central Intelligence. Then he met with secretary of State John Foster Dulles before going into conference with the National Security Council.

Later Eisenhower issued the following statement:

"At this moment in history when multitudes of Russians are anxiously concerned because of the illness of the Soviet ruler, the thoughts of America goes out to all the people of the USSR—the men and women, the boys and girls—in the villages, cities, farms and factories of their homeland.

"They are the children of the same God who is the Father of all peoples everywhere. Like all peoples, Russia's millions share our longing for a friendly and peaceful world."

Regardless of the identity of government personalities, the prayer of us Americans continues to be that the Almighty will watch over the people of that vast country and bring them, in his wisdom, opportunity to live their lives in a world where all men and women and children dwell in peace and comradeship."

Communist Party Statement

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party of the U. S. Wednesday cabled the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as follows:

"Together with many hundreds of millions of people in all parts of the world, the Communist Party of the United States expresses its deepest grief at the heavy sickness to take the helm." "We hope and trust that Comrade Stalin's magnificent constitution will pull him through safely and that he will soon again be able to take the helm."

The cable was signed by William Z. Foster, Pettis Perry and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, for the Committee.

Once pogroms and terror were the rule. But Peoples Romania has changed all that. Today

Jewish People Find Equality

By ESTHER BENSON

BUCHAREST.

IT IS class I-A in a Yiddish language elementary school here in the capital of people's Rumania. The teacher calls on Rosica Rosenzweig, a little girl with soft dark curls, to read the words written on the blackboard in huge decorative Yiddish letters.

Rosica reads: "Mir kinder kaempfen fuer sholem." (We children are fighting for peace.) And then she tells what it means in her second language, Romanian.

A high-ceilinged room, flooded with sunlight. Gay pictures on the walls. The feeling of peace.

And in the same building, past the kindergarten, smaller children sit among dolls, and toys, and the things they have built with the blocks there, and listen to the teacher telling stories in fluent, gentle Yiddish. This is a fourth grade classroom where the youthful student-teacher Malica Strauberg is taking the class as part of her practical work at the special Bucharest teachers' training school for Yiddish language teachers.

ROMANIAN-SPEAKING Jewish parents usually send their children to the Romanian schools. Some Jewish families whose major language is Hungarian—especially in the area of Hungarian population concentration in Transylvania—use the Hungarian schools for their children. And many higher schools have their Yiddish departments, where Yiddish is studied like any other language.

This is part of the broad Jewish cultural network established in the Romanian People's Republic, with state encouragement and support. The international Yiddish cultural organization IKUF is very active; correspondents send in to the Jewish press accounts of well-attended concerts, readings, dramatic programs, from quite small provincial towns as well as from the big cities. IKUF publishes its own Yiddish organ in Romania.

IN 1948, when the Republic was a year old, and times still very hard, war destruction visible everywhere, the country not yet recovered from the severe drought that had plagued the land, a government subsidized Yiddish repertory theater was opened in the nation's capital.

There is one also in Iasi. Here plays are produced at a high professional level, often brilliantly. Plays of the recent period at the Bucharest Yiddish State Theater include Sholem Aleichem's "Tevya, the Milkman," "The Treasure," "The Grand Prize"; a number of plays by popular Romanian-born A. Goldfaden, such as "The Sorcerer," and "Kune Lemel," and L. Cordin's "Hase de Iesoime."

There were also plays by contemporary Romanian Jewish playwrights, Soviet plays in translation, classics of other lands, a play by Schiller, one based on a work of Mark Twain.

BROTHERS and sisters of the children in Rosica's 1-A class, only a year or so older, remember the unprintable horrors perpetrated on the Jews by the Romanian Iron Guards, by the Nazis and the fascist An-

tonescu regime collaborating with them, many of whom are now in the United States, pets of the State Department, being groomed under the Mutual Security Act to return and work to set up that pogromchik regime again.

The Jews have not forgotten the forced labor at the filthiest, heaviest jobs to which all were subject except the few with the money to buy themselves off. They recall the Romanian Judenrat which ran the ghettos for the Hitler-Antonescu combine. They can never forget the planned savagery, the outbursts of murder, rape, looting, in Jewish areas, especially in Moldavia, in towns where the Jewish proletariat was concentrated. . . . Names of towns like Botosani, Galatz, many more, remain symbols of terror for Romania's surviving Jewry comparable to Lidice or Guernica.

WITH THE BROADEST equality of rights, Romania's Jewish population also has all the urgent responsibilities of citizenship in the young republic.

How well they are meeting their responsibilities can be seen by the many Jewish names among Stakhanovite workers in all the leading industries, on the great construction projects. This can be seen also in the names of Jewish prize-winners of state awards for "outstanding accomplishment," in science, industry, the arts; the many Jewish names among deputies to the People's Council, the country's administrative organs; the names of Jewish officers in the people's army. Under the old regime there were many Jewish soldiers, no Jewish officers in Rumania.

But especially, because of their suffering under the burdens of fascism and war, the responsibility of Rumania's Jews is the fight for peace, and many appear as leading workers on peace committees, in factories, hospitals and universities.

AMONG THE WINNERS of State Prizes for the past two years are—under the Chemistry Section—the chemical engineers Sigmund Haimsohn and Marcel Klang and the chemist Ivonne Manase, who won a First Class award (there are three classes) for work on "The manufacture of fatty acids by the oxidation of parafin."

Most significant angle about this and a number of other listings is that Haimsohn and the others won the award as part of a "collective" of six, the others not being Jewish.

First Prize winner in the Theatre Section, for instance, is the theater collective headed by Jewish director Manu Gelert, awarded a prize . . . for the performance of Chekhov's "Three Sisters" at the National Theatre at Bucharest.

The names of the others—the scene designer and actors, are not Jewish.

And among First Class winners in the Technical Science section is the Jewish engineer Martin Bercovici, as one of a collective made up of three engineers and an architect, for designing one of the great new power projects that are at the heart of the nation's pride, the Gheorghiu-Dej thermo-electric station at Doicesti, completed last year.



Jewish children studying in a school operated to train Jewish teachers in Romania.



A classroom in a training school for Jewish teachers in Bucharest.

MARCEL SCHONFELD, shown in the photo at right with his family, has been an office worker for 40 years. But only under the Romanian people's democracy has he been able to make a good living and advance to a responsible position in industry. Today he heads an office in the glass and ceramics division of the Ministry of Light Industry. His son, shown in uniform, is a physician and an officer in the Army. In "Old Romania" Jews were never permitted to be officers.



A Unionist Writes on Eisenhower and Korea:

Big Business in Saddle, Peace Promise Ignored

FLINT, Mich. production on the hoods and fenders."

A GM-CHEVROLET unionist, Art Woods, writing in the Chevrolet local paper, the "Searchlight," really throws some light on what GM is doing. He writes. . . .

"Big Business is going to maintain, if possible their same ratio of profits by exacting more production per man at less cost per unit produced; and certainly no one needs to tell the Chevrolet Production workers this, as GM tries to exact a 20 percent increase of

though we are not only not getting out of Korea (as promised during the campaign) but we are going into China and Manchuria and God knows where else."

. . . "Yes it is indeed a tragedy when a nation trusts its fate to Big Business and Big Generals. Germany did this and went down to defeat, alone and without ally. Will the same fate wait us?"

. . . "And on the way front, don't hold your breath until Chiang's troops go back to the mainland of China . . . it looks as it alone."

Clemency Leader on National Tour Finds Support Growing

THE CAMPAIGN to gain clemency for the Rosenbergs is today moving greater numbers of people in the United States than any similar movement in our nation's history.

This was the major fact brought back this week by David Alman, executive secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, as he returned from a 10,000-mile trip across the country.

"What I learned," Alman reported, "has only confirmed what commentators in major newspapers have been saying: that public interest and indignation have risen to greater heights over this case than over any other. No wonder that, as of the beginning of the year, over one million communications urging clemency had been received by the White House."

★

WHAT KIND of people are

working for clemency? "The active participants in the campaign," Alman said, "are the most representative cross-section of the United States imaginable.

"At meeting after meeting," he explained, "I saw religious leaders of all faiths, leaders and rank and file members of trade unions, educators, housewives, businessmen, professional people and those ac-

(Continued on Page 13)



A portrait of the Rosenbergs is held before the White House by Senator Sammick and the Rev. H. S. Williamson during the vigil on Monday, Feb. 23.

Atom Spy Charge Collapses But Nelson Frame-up Continues

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND Musmanno frameup gangs that are trying to put Steve Nelson away for life suffered two heavy defeats last week. The defeats came at the very time that a Pittsburgh jury was being selected to try Nelson and four co-defendants under the Smith Act.

Defeat No. One came in Washington, D. C., where the government dropped the lying "atom spy" slanders against Nelson that were headlined for five years.

The atom spy slanders were concocted by an FBI agent named Harold R. Velde, who was stationed in the San Francisco Bay area in wartime. Velde got several false witnesses to swear that Steve Nelson was getting "atom bomb" secrets from a Berkeley, Calif., physicist named Joseph Weinberg whom he called "Scientist X."

Later Velde became chairman of the House Un-American Committee as a Republican Congressman from Illinois.

VELDE KEPT screaming against Weinberg and Nelson until the government put Weinberg on trial. Weinberg had testified before the Un-American Committee that he didn't even know Nelson. So he was charged with perjury. But when Weinberg came to trial in Federal Court last week Velde's witnesses didn't appear. But they didn't dare to tell their lying stories in court.

So the government dropped the perjury count based on Weinberg's denial that he ever met Nelson.

Meanwhile the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno of Pittsburgh, who had shouted "atom spy" at Nelson many times, was being sadly discredited.

By LAST WEEK the Ninety-Second Post of the Legion in the Pittsburgh area passed resolutions rebuking Musmanno for his attempt to suppress the famous Roy Harris Symphony in Pittsburgh.

The symphony, which was the central feature of the recent Music Festival, was dedicated to the Soviet Army after Stalingrad.

The judge, who had Nelson arrested, is also under attack from the local Bar Association, which finds him lacking in "judicial ethics."

The framers are discredited, but a new frameup is going on in Pittsburgh against Nelson, Ben Carethers, William Albertson Jim Dolsen and Irving Weissman. The maximum penalty here is five years, to be added to the 20-year state "sedition" sentence that Nelson is appealing.

UN SURVEY REVEALS STAGNATION IN WESTERN EUROPE

Production Soars in Socialist Lands

By BERNARD BURTON

A NUMBER OF UNITED NATIONS reports last week paid unwitting tribute to the genius of Joseph Stalin. The reports were economic surveys of the world, with emphasis on Europe.

They confirmed that the countries which are ruled by workers, the countries of Socialism and Peoples Democracy, are the only ones to show a consistent rise in production and the complete elimination of unemployment. Foremost among them is the Soviet Union, headed by Stalin, where production rose 1,000 percent between 1929 and 1951, according to the UN's Statistical Yearbook. In the same period output in the U. S. rose 100 percent, and in the rest of the world by 58 percent.

Another UN study, Economic Survey of Europe Since the War, notes: "The economy of western Europe for about one and a half years has lapsed into stagnation." Though it fails to conceal its bias against the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe which have begun to build Socialist societies, the report states: "The cloud of difficulties which has arisen in particular industries at various times in eastern Europe should not be allowed to obscure the picture of economic achievement."

AS FOR THE USSR, once the most backward land in Europe, the

report has this to say: "The output of certain major industrial products in the Soviet Union has now become comparable with that of the six Schuman Plan countries plus the United Kingdom which together contain the same population."

The UN report leaves out such salient comparisons as these, however: Just one area of the USSR, the Soviet Ukrainian Republic, whose industry was virtually wiped out in World War II, now produces more pig iron than France and Italy combined, more steel than France and three times as much as Italy, 50 percent more coal than France and Italy combined, three times as many tractors as France and Italy together, and more grain, potatoes, sugar-beet and sugar than France plus Italy.

Even formerly backward Soviet Asian nations have surpassed such capitalist countries as France and Italy in many respects. For example, Soviet Uzbekistan in Central Asia, has made the following advances, compared to France and Italy: it has 14 tractors for every 2,500 acres under crops, compared to seven in France and four in Italy. It has 71 students in colleges and universities for every 10,000 people, compared to 36 in France and 32 in Italy (Uzbekistan under the Czar was largely an illiterate nation). It has one doctor for every 895 persons com-

pared to one for every 1,000 in

France and even more in Italy. On top of this all medical and hospital services are free in the Soviet Union.

THOUGH the UN survey goes through 1951 only, other surveys reveal that the countries of western Europe slipped backward in 1952. The bulletin of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York notes that Britain's industrial production for the first ten months of 1952 fell three percent below 1951; in France it remained stagnant, with unemployment increasing; a similar picture was shown in Italy where unemployment rose by another 150,000.

The UN survey attributes the bleak economic picture of Western Europe to what it calls the "continued disintegration of the international economy," and cites the drastic drop in foreign trade as one of the main causes. In the planned Socialist economies, however, it declares that "the prerequisites are present for a close economic integration of the region."

With Western Europe cut off under orders from Washington from trading with the profitable markets in Eastern Europe, the UN survey warns that West Europe may have to enter into strong competition with the U. S. for the relatively smaller capitalist markets. "A displacement of U. S. exports of manufactured goods in plenty."

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

- New China Readies Elections
- U. S. Captors Kill More POWs

THE WEEK'S major developments were the grave illness of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, repetition of the proposal for a cease-fire made by Vishinsky in the UN, and publication of a UN survey of world economic conditions (Page 6).

Other events of significance:

CHINA ANNOUNCED a new electoral law for the coming elections of delegates to the All China Peoples Congress and local Peoples Congresses. The sweeping, truly democratic law, was enacted by the Central Government Council last month and calls for "universal franchise" for "all Chinese citizens above the age of 18, irrespective of nationality, race, sex, occupation, social origin, religious belief, education, property or length of residence." All these, the overwhelming majority of the population, "enjoy the right to elect and be elected."

A grudging tribute to the rapid advances in China since liberation from foreign monopoly was paid by Sir Arthur Morse, retiring chief manager of the Hong Kong-Shanghai Banking Corporation, who said, "It would be a great mistake to deny that great feats have been accomplished in railway construction and agricultural production."

IN VIETNAM, the Lao Dang (Labor Party) concluded its deliberations with a five-point people's program which stressed drastic reduction of land rents, distribution to peasants of land formerly held by French colonialists, and full defeat of the French imperialist army. . . . In Japan the government of Premier Yoshida, reactionary stooge of the U. S. occupation, was teetering as a coalition of Progressives, Left Socialists and Right Socialists, holding 202 Diet seats, pushed for reforms. . . . Down Under, in Australia, Foreign Minister Richard Casey reiterated that his government was still opposed to Japanese rearmament in any shape or form.

TWO MORE Korean prisoners of war were killed on Koje Island as the racist brutality toward POWs in defiance of the

Geneva Convention continued to make a cynical mockery of the U. S. claim that it was continuing the Korean War because of humanitarian feelings toward the POWs. One POW was murdered in what was described as a "mass revolt." The POWs, said the report, had been singing a "harassing Communistic chant." The other POW was killed by a U. S. guard who said the lone Korean, within the stockade, approached the wire fence and failed to halt on command.

CHARLES DE GAULLE last week came out flatly against the European Army Treaty. While the reactionary general is not against rearmament, he said the European Army will force France to submit to U. S. military strategy, and will also guarantee eventual emergence of a dominant German army. France, from left to right, was clearly in no hurry to jump at Dulles' whip snapping.

In London the British Council for Promotion of International Trade, complaining that U. S. policies were causing them to lose to business rivals, asked a "more realistic" approach to East-West trade and specifically said it saw no reason for Britain to refrain from selling engineering goods to China. . . .

Budapest, capital of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, formally offered to be host to the world for the 1956 Olympic Games if Australia decided to give it up, a likely event. A sports stadium seating 100,000 has recently been completed. Sports conscious Hungary finished a strong third in the 1952 Olympics, a phenomenal showing for a nation of nine million.

POLAND ANNOUNCED the publication of a book containing 56 official documents which it said, proved that the U. S. was carrying out hostile acts against the Polish people. The book documented "attempts at ingress into Polish internal affairs and organization of spying and sabotage in Poland."

western Europe" is seen as a possible method of easing the trade crisis.

This already has begun to happen. Between Dec. 1952 and November 1953, U. S. exports fell by 15 percent, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. This drop took place even though the figures include military shipments and government "aid" both of which increased in this period.

ON THE OTHER HAND, according to Soviet Embassy figures, the total volume of foreign trade of the socialist countries increased more than three times between 1948 and 1952, reflecting the steady rise in output of all these countries. The Soviet Union's foreign trade was three times prewar volume. The European People's Democracies have long surpassed prewar levels, and People's China achieved a favorable trade balance for the first time in 70 years.

The architect of Socialist production and planning has been Joseph Stalin. It is a system of society without capitalists and it knows no such catastrophe as depressions and unemployment. It thrives in peace and has no financiers to profit from wars, which is the reason why to hundreds of millions of people throughout the world the name Stalin has become synonymous with peace and plenty.

The Job Now Is: More Subs!

A LITTLE OVER TWO MONTHS AGO the editors and staff of The Worker made certain changes in the paper, in line with criticisms and suggestions which came to us from our readers.

At that time we appealed to our readers to help us improve the paper. We asked for suggestions, for criticisms, for help in reporting the developments in their neighborhoods or shops.

The response has been very gratifying. We received hundreds of letters, a majority of which pointed sharply towards our shortcomings and suggested methods by which we could make the paper not only more read-

able, and more informative, but also more useful. Recently the letters from our readers suggest that we have succeeded in improving the paper. It is a better paper, our readers say. They feel that with it they can accomplish more in winning their neighbors and shopmates for the struggle for peace and democracy, and for resistance to the Eisenhower war drives.

This makes us happy, although we recognize that only a beginning has been made. With your help, we shall continue to strive for constant improvement in the paper.

But this is an opportune time, we feel, to point out

that our "new" paper needs new readers. We believe that you, our readers, ought to be taken fully into our confidence on the fact that circulation is not growing as it should.

We therefore appeal to you, to every reader, to send in your \$2.50 for a renewal if your sub is about to lapse, and to make it your business to get your friends, neighbors and shopmates to subscribe. We urge you to order a bundle of papers to sell in your community or shop. We want every reader to be a builder of The Worker. That is the way we can continue the improvements which have been made.

How The Worker's Best Sub-Getters Do It

HOW DO THEY DO IT?

We're referring to the Freedom of the Press Committee in rural New Jersey which, for the second year running, has been the first to reach its subscription target in The Worker circulation campaign. With a goal of 175 subscriptions for both The Worker and the Daily Worker, it reached 177 last week.

Ruth Kaplan, dynamic young mother of three who sparks the Committee, did not have a ready answer. In fact, she seemed somewhat at a loss for one except to say they went out to get subs, and found them there. But after some coaxing, she opened up.

Discussing the aspect of renewal of subs running out, she said, at one stage of the campaign: "I hit 15 present subscribers for renewal, some of them people I got to subscribe for the first time last year, and some who have been getting the paper for the past two years. There was no problem at all, though last year I had to convince some to subscribe. I got the 15 renewals."

Her renewal experience, she explained, was pretty general throughout the area.

The fact is that similar reports have come into the paper concerning renewals all over the country, wherever they have been followed up by the paper's campaigners.

Mrs. Kaplan also explained that those from whom she had not obtained subscriptions last year were people whom she had first obtained as readers through canvassing, and to whom she had delivered The Worker for many months before they subscribed.

IN ADDITION to renewals, she had herself obtained several new subs. How did she get them?

She described how for three weeks running she had slipped sample copies of The Worker under the doors of six families living in an apartment house. On the fourth week-end, she went to see them personally with copies of the paper.

One immediately obtained a sub. Three others bought the paper and thanked her for having given it to them previously. Within a few weeks, these additional three had become subscribers, too.

And more, they had passed their copies on to two other families not living in the house. She visited these families at the suggestion of those who had given them the paper, and got those subs, too. One family was waiting for her, told her so, and had the \$2.50 sub price all ready for her.

She herself obtained 29 out of 177, and led the New Jersey campaign.

This is one of numerous reports received in this campaign,

showing how the paper can be spread.

A CHICAGO shop worker told a Sunday "brunch" attended by leading campaign workers how she had sold quite a few subs both in her shop and in the neighborhood where she lived:

"I don't wait until I've cultivated a possible reader for weeks before approaching him or her," she said. "I take them as they come and very few refuse to buy. I tell them, you agree workers should organize and get decent living conditions, that Negro people should have equality, that there should be peace. And so you should read this paper for news about these things. You certainly will not get this news in the Chicago Tribune."

From a city in the South, where democracy is like the emperor's new clothes, much pretended but never seen, we received this letter from a Freedom of the Press Committee leader:

"Our experiences in obtaining

these five subs (later jacked up by several more) have been heart-warming. One of our Committee members approached a lapsed subscriber about a renewal. He said: 'Yes, my Worker subscription ran out about nine months ago and I sure miss the paper. Of course, I want to get it again.'

"Another Committee member went to see two union leaders. These leaders, at the plant level, belong to a once-progressive union, which has been doing everything to stifle any progressive action. One of them, when shown a recent copy of The Worker, started turning the pages, and stopped when he came to the story of Mrs. Ingram. He said: 'This is the first story I've seen about Mrs. Ingram for a long, long time. I see The Worker is still fighting for her.'

"Needless to say, despite the intimidation and harassment this Negro union leader has been subjected to, he agreed to subscribe.

"The other union leader, a shop steward, said he needed some paper like The Worker be-

Howard Fast Says: 'A Paper with Vigor, Interest and Excitement'

NEW YORK

To the Staff of The Worker:

It is not customary to write letters to people you can reach by simply dialing a number, but I do think this one is called for as a letter on paper, with permanent status. I have just finished reading through the current Worker for March 1, and I leafed and read through it with the kind of pride and joy I have not had about the paper in a very long time. In this issue a minor miracle has been performed, and we have here a weekly with vigor, interest and excitement. My hat is off to you.

Sincerely,
HOWARD FAST



HOWARD FAST

"Another subscriber, a Negro woman, gave the same reason for wanting to get The Worker."

BRONX CAMPAIGNERS have had a few "wonderful" experiences in building The Worker routes and in canvassing among people who had not previously been readers of the paper.

One group in the heavily-concentrated working-class area of South Bronx, described how in three weeks, they have sold some 73 papers and had established a group of 25 regular customers, including some who became actively engaged in local progressive activity.

The sparkplug of the group described it this way: "At first some of us were reluctant to go out with the paper, but once reception has been so wonderful... it has been a real inspiration... The way people have been meeting us has been thrilling."

Four readers went out the first week. They sold 13 papers in four floors of a single house, and came out with what they figured were five possibilities for subscriptions.

"SO INSPIRING was our experience that next week we had eight people and twice as many papers," the leader of the group reported. They sold those, and 30 again the following week.

Besides the 25 regular customers, they "changed people's minds about the Rosenbergs, had discussions on all sorts of issues and sold several other progressive publications and pamphlets."

From other areas come reports how canvassing with The Worker has made regular readers of textile workers, longshoremen, steel and auto workers, and others, many of whom were seeing the paper for the first time.

The TIMES are Dreadful, Dismal, Detestable, Detestous, and DOLLAR-LIES

Thursday, October 31, 1765.

THE PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL; AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

EXPIRING: In Hopes of a Resurrection to Live again.

I AM sorry to be obliged to acquaint my Readers, that as THE STAMP ACT, intended to be obnoxious upon us after the First November, (the 1st of next month,) the Publisher of this Paper will be

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World Congress to Rally Women in Fight for Peace

A WORLD CONGRESS of Women will convene in Denmark in June to rally women of every shade of political opinion, every religious belief, every walk of life throughout the world, in the fight for peace.

The call, launched by the Women's International Democratic Federation, is addressed to mothers, workers, farm women, housewives, professionals and artists. It links their common needs for security for their children, for equal pay, for increased social services, for wider political rights and education, with the struggle to stop the needs of all women, they are

of war in Korea, in Malaya and Viet-Nam.

Already hundreds of thousands of women, many of them members of the Federation's affiliates in these countries, have been slaughtered, together with their children. To insure that such a fate shall not overtake all mankind, the Federation urges women to speak up, in their homes, on the job and in the fields, to meet together and elect delegates regardless of whether they are members of an organization, and to send these delegates to Copenhagen. Furthermore to insure that the Congress reflects the needs of all women, they are

urged to send in suggestions and proposed solutions to the questions which face the Congress.

THIS CONGRESS will undoubtedly reflect a very important development in the international women's peace movement: increasing emphasis on struggle for women's rights, as workers, as citizens and as mothers. Not so long ago the Federation initiated the tremendously successful International Conference in Defense of

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Children, held in Vienna last April, which brought very large new groups of women into the peace fight in many countries. The Federation is now urging its affiliates to approach trade unions and other organizations which bring working women together, in order to work jointly with them on such issues as equal pay, and more job opportunities.

The Federation has reported major struggles of French women workers, such as the six-week sit-in strike at the Viscose plant, in the southern city of Grenoble where the workers, mainly women, stuck it out for six weeks; there are 12 cent).

women in the national leadership of the C. G. C. T., the largest national trade union body in France.

In Italy, the Union of Italian Women is planning a big national conference in defense of women's rights, to be jointly sponsored with the General Confederation of Labor.

The issue of equal pay for equal work is an especially hot one in South American countries where women form a very large proportion of the labor force, such as Chile (where women are 50 percent of the workers), Argentina (40 percent) and Brazil (30 percent).

Women's Voices Insist Eisenhower's Promise Be Fulfilled

"End the Most Unpopular War in US History"

By LESTER RODNEY

AMERICAN women have been in the forefront of the great and ever growing outcry for peace in Korea and a peaceful world settlement. Letters from mothers, wives and sweethearts of boys in the Army or boys approaching draft age have flooded the newspapers of the land, accounting for a majority of the published expressions which undoubtedly played a role in staying the hands of the spread-the-war advocates.

Three Bellingham, Wash. mothers of GIs, Mrs. Patricia Cary, Mrs. Ruby Davis and Mrs. Mona Thomas, launched a peace movement in the Washington State elections. Despite tremendous difficulties and lack of funds, their movement rapidly gained over 30,000 signatures to put the question of peaceful negotiations with the Soviet Union on the ballot. Since only registered voters could sign, it was estimated that actually more than 100,000 Washingtonians were reached by the issue.

THE SAVE OUR SONS Committee, was begun by Mrs. Florence Gowgiel of Argo, Ill. relative of a GI. The organization of relatives and friends of GIs dedicated to an immediate ceasefire in Korea, with the POW issue settled later, is still growing steadily through the mid-west. Five thousand copies of an "SOS to Ike" signed by members have already hit the White House desk, a regular Save Our Sons newspaper has been launched, and a chain letter aimed at one million "ceasefire" signatures has started.

American Woman for Peace, headed by a famed New York gynecologist, Dr. Clemetina Paolone, and Mrs. Halois M. Robinson, Negro woman leader, has organized many national demonstrations and distributed peace literature in millions of copies. Mrs. Mary Russak, of the New York Labor Conference



for Peace, is a moving spirit behind the campaign to register the big city's trade union workers for peace.

FOLLOWING is a sampling of expressions by American women in the recent past.

The angry mother of two GIs, Mrs. Isabel Keddie of North Bergen, N.J., in a letter to the Hudson Dispatch urged that paper to take the lead in making Eisenhower live up to his pledges. "Let us bring about a flood of protest letters to Gen. Eisenhower," she wrote last December, "we are not only tired but boiled up... The women of this country elected Gen. Eisenhower... How come we Americans are letting ourselves be pushed around. What is back of all this cold war. What a farce... Are we going to keep silent and not raise a protest? Are we going to let our sons be murdered?... Can we sleep at night if we don't raise a finger to end it? I can't, I assure you."

Mrs. Harvey Jones of Vernon County, Wis. farm area, wrote

to the "Wisconsin Agriculture and Farmer." I would like to know what other readers would think of getting up a petition, signed by all of us Americans, to stop drafting our boys for overseas fighting. As long as we haven't declared war, I don't see any sense in letting the big shots keep on sending our men over there..."

In the Seattle Post-Intelligence (a Hearst paper,) this typical and powerful expression by Mrs. Charles Jones, of Renton, appeared: "Must 800 to 900 of our finest young men be slaughtered each week to protect the wishes of the captured Koreans? Or, horrible thought, could our own government be using this excuse to keep a war going to continue this so-called prosperity we have now?"

FROM THE SPOKANE (Wash.) Spokesman-Review, by Mrs. H. P. Farler: "It is time we raised our voices to bring to a successful conclusion the Korean truce negotiations... My husband has been in a Communist prison camp for more than 16 months... True Americans will cry out at this betrayal of American fighting men. Write your Congressmen..."

In the Pittsburgh Post Gazette, Mrs. Jan Waring of that city was one of many who bitterly condemned the Eisenhower betrayal. A Republican, she asked: "May I ask you just how simple do you and the political wheels of the general's party think the American people are?... It's pitiful how many wives and parents voted on that one promise, only to be laughed at now."

There was a woman who walked from Los Angeles to her home in New Jersey wearing a dark colored blouse with the large white block letters: PEACE PILGRIM. Why was she doing it and what did she hope to accomplish? The woman, who refused to give her name in order to prove that it was not a personal publicity



stunt told Los Angeles reporters "The world situation is grave. Unless we awake from our lethargy and push firmly and quickly away from chaos, all that we cherish will be destroyed in the holocaust that will descend."

Expenses for her trip were paid for by friends, explained the Peace Pilgrim. She was ignored for the most part by reporters, newsreels and TV cameras.

MARY KENNY of Lincoln, Neb., who ran as a "favorite daughter" presidential candidate in the Republican primary last April, was asked by the Omaha World Herald, along with other prominent Nebraskans "What do you hope most from the year 1953?"

Said she: "First of all I would like to see an end to the Korean war." Asked the same question, another well known woman leader in the state, Mrs. Harold Prince, chairman of the State Board of Control, said: "I can express my wish for the year 1953 with one word, Peace."

Mrs. Richard H. Shaddick of Coral Gables, Fla., the mother of a GI missing in Korean action, said bitterly that both she and her husband had voted for Eisenhower on the promise to bring the boys home and called for a letter-writing campaign.

"I hope other anguished mothers all over the country will join me in imploring their Congressmen and Senators and the other good powers that be to get busy, and get our boys out of the prisons and off the battlefields and bring them back," she said. "In the first place, our boys should not be over there."

Mrs. Blanche Patrick of Boston, asked to comment on "Operation Snack," told a reporter for the Boston Traveller: "I think this operation was all

wrong, as is the entire Korean war!"

A CALIFORNIA SCHOOL teacher who refused to bow to the "Loyalty" oath, Mrs. Isobel Cerney of Palo Alto, returned from the Peking Peace Conference and proceeded to carry the message of proffered friendship and peace by 475,000 Chinese to the people of our land.

In addition to many lectures and meetings, Mrs. Cerney, together with her husband Edward, wrote lengthy letters for peace based on her experiences to many newspapers. The Daily Palo Alto Times featured a letter by her reporting the exciting news of peaceful construction and education for peace in the New China.

In the Newburgh, NY News, Lucille Olson wrote: "The 'police action' in Korea has entered its third year. It has no equal in its cruelty and horror and is certainly the most unpopular war in United States history. A once beautiful and peaceful land has been almost completely destroyed, bringing torture and death to its inhabitants—danger and death to our sons."

And so it went—and goes. The women of our land, organized and unorganized, mostly as yet the latter, were showing the world they are for peace... and want peace NOW.

NEXT WEEK

The story on Mrs. Eulalia Mendes Figueiredo, a fighting trade unionist held on Ellis Island and marked for deportation to fascist Portugal. The story of a heroic woman who has devoted 25 of her 42 years to her fellow workers in the textile mills of New England and the garment shops in New York.

Coming in The Worker Next Sunday

TRY MY PAPER

by EDITH SEGAL

Mister sitting next to me
Drinking poison with his eyes
Twisted facts and phony photos
And the headlines screaming lies

In his team of putrid pages
IRON CURTAIN TERROR RACES
ROSENBERGS DESERVE THE CHAIR
13 GUILTY-TRIAL WAS FAIR
NAPALM H-BOMB LIBERATION
WE'RE THE WORLD'S MOST PEACEFUL NATION

In my hand the Daily Worker
Opening a stubborn door
To the sunlight and the future
Peaceful mankind will explore

Try my paper mister, please
It is lean but it is clean
In this tense and troubled hour
Here is hope and here is power.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

The Cobbler's Son Who Built a New World

By JOSEPH NORTH

In the mouldering archives of the Czarist political police lies a report written in 1905 by a police inspector who made a routine entry. It identified a 26-year-old Georgian, son of a cobbler and a washerwoman.

"Djugashvili" the gendarme wrote, "Joseph Vissarionovich—deep voice, small birthmark on left ear . . . shape of head normal . . . gives impression of an ordinary man." That man was Joseph Stalin.

A police dossier cannot be recommended for accuracy, yet there is a shadow of truth in the laconic description. The gendarme wrote better than he knew. He had in his hands a man of extraordinary genius but who bore himself, then, and forever afterward, with the simplicity of an ordinary man: he never permitted his gifts to detach him from the plain folk who bore him. His deeds and writings mark him as an immortal sage, this world political figure, who, more than any other man of his century had plumbed the wellsprings, the motives, the hopes and the inexhaustible power of the ordinary man.

"What I particularly noted during my meetings with Comrade Stalin," writes a provincial Soviet leader characteristically, "was his extraordinary simplicity and modesty, the sympathy and attention with which he treats us, simple folk. Only a man who has himself come from the people can display such tender solicitude for people."

Two decades of his lifetime belong to the 19th century, five to the 20th. When he was born, in a humble, two-room cottage of Gori, Czarist Georgia, Frederick Engels, co-founder of Marxism, had 16 years of life to live. What Engels and Marx foresaw, Lenin and Stalin achieved.

In the span of Stalin's lifetime the world saw eight hundred millions of men—more than a third of all mankind—march from claw and

fang capitalism to a life that will never again know the exploitation of man by man. From the Kingdom of Necessity, as Engels put it, to the Realm of Freedom.

The son of the cobbler revealed unusual gifts in his childhood. In 1894 he entered a seminary at Tiflis, stood at the head of his class. But the sensitive lad with the dark eye and fiery spirit rebelled against regulations in the seminary maintained by spying. "In protest against the humiliating regime and the Jesuitical methods that prevailed I was ready to become and eventually did become a revolutionary," Stalin said in later life.

FROM SEMINARY TO REVOLUTIONARY UNDERGROUND

By 15, the slim, thoughtful youth knew the various Marxist groups in Transcaucasia which were, of course, underground, with Czarist spies snooping everywhere about them. Young Stalin joined a circulating library—prohibited at that time—and burned the midnight oil studying history and world literature. Shakespeare was a favorite, and, like Marx, Stalin wrote poetry in his teens, which was published in several magazines.

ital. In 1896 he formed

ist study circle in the seminary to read works in economics, philosophy, science. There he mastered Marx's Capital, and in 1898 he made his first acquaintance with an article written by Lenin, then in far-away St. Petersburg.

So began his association with the man he later termed "the mountain eagle" of his Party. With characteristic modesty, Stalin has said, "I am only a disciple of Lenin and it is my whole ambition to be a faithful disciple." Barbusse, the famous French writer, has wisely written: "Stalin is the Lenin of our day."

To say that requires recognition that the younger man was to sustain and advance the ideas of Lenin and bring his precepts to the world working class after Lenin's death in 1924.

By 1899 Stalin was expelled from the seminary as "politically unreliable." He had gotten into the black book of the school authorities after they detected him reading Victor Hugo. His life as a professional revolutionary dated from that time.

Then came the Bolshevik's life of arrests, exile, and escape, re-arrest and escape again. Nine of his 16 years as an underground revolutionary between 1901 and

in Siberia. In the intervals he worked primarily in Batum, in Tiflis, in the mountains, and, chiefly, in Batum, among the oil-workers.

The turbulent years preceding and following the 1905 Revolution schooled the young revolutionary. Years in which he combated the "legal" police-organized trade unions by organizing independent unions. Years combatting by debate and by torrents of leaflets the nationalists, anarchists and the Menshevik "compromisers" who sought Lenin's policies to develop the Marxist party.

Hard years, in which he knew hunger, daily hardship. But no suffering prevented the busy revolutionist from continuing the study of Marxism and he became recognized as a foremost theoretician of his party. Lenin treasured his writings, referred typically to him in a letter to Maxim Gorky as "that wonderful Georgian."

When February, 1917, came and Czarism collapsed, the gates of prison opened. Stalin at that moment was in exile far away near the Arctic Circle in Siberia; within a fortnight he was back in Petrograd, directed Pravda, and through it guided the Bolsheviks who were able to emerge from the underground.

"Since 1917, not a single year of his career has passed without his having done something that would have made another man famous," Barbusse wrote of Stalin. At the Revolution's outset Stalin became Commissar for Nationalities, and applied the policy he himself had devised whereby the Bolsheviks of a "ruling nation (Russia) must insist on complete freedom, even to the point of secession, for the minor nationalities." The Czar's "prison-house of nations" has under his guidance become a fraternity of all peoples in socialism.

It was his epic work with the Red Army, during the Civil War, that revealed Stalin's greatness most clearly. "Between 1918 and 1920, Stalin was the only man whom the Central Committee kept sending from one point to another, to the point at which the revolution was in the greatest peril," wrote Kalinin.

In 1922, Stalin became General Secretary of the Central Committee of his Party. After Lenin died, in 1924, Stalin carried on Lenin's works.

What happened since impelled the great French writer Barbusse to write of Stalin: "Whoever you may be, the finest part of your destiny is in the hands of that other man, who also watches over you, and who works for you—the man with a scholar's mind, a workman's face, and the dress of a plain soldier."

Truly, the Frenchman singled out three cardinal attributes of the man Stalin: "scholar"—he is the foremost exponent of the Marxist science in the world; "workman"—he possessed the teeming brain and inexhaustible energy that inspire his people to construct an industry in 30 years which surpasses all others to stand with America's. It was Stalin who said, in 1931, that the USSR was as much as "50 to 100 years behind the advanced countries. We must make good this distance," he declared, "in 10

(Continued on Page 6)



MARY



STALIN

'His Name and His Work Will Continue Through the Ages'

By BERNARD BURTON

It was characteristic of the new Socialist society that the son of a poor shoemaker and of a peasant woman and a member of a formerly oppressed national minority should have led the Soviet Union to its greatest triumphs. These were the origins of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, born of Georgian parents on Dec. 21, 1879, in the town of Gori, in the Czarist colony of Transcaucasia.

At the age of 15, Stalin had entered actively into the revolutionary struggle against Czarist oppression. In December, 1904, Stalin led the great strike of the Baku oil workers and negotiated the first collective bargaining agreement in the history of the Russian labor movement. He took his stand with the working class and there he remained, a working-class fighter to the last hours of his life.

Always he had considered himself a disciple of the immortal Lenin, and when Lenin—"the mountain eagle," as Stalin called him—died in 1924, the mantle of Socialist leadership fell naturally to Stalin. Next to Lenin, Stalin was the greatest theoretician and strategist of the Soviet Communist NATIONAL QUESTION

If Leninism as Stalin wrote, is "Marxism of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution," then Stalinism is Marxism-Leninism of the era of the building of Socialist society and the tradition to Communism—the age-old dream of the noblest minds of mankind, when humanity will have advanced to the point where the motto of society will be from each according to his ability to each according to his needs.

During Lenin's lifetime, Stalin had already made new creative contributions to the science of Marxism. Outstanding were his writings on the national and colonial question, published in one volume under the title Marxism and the National Question. Czarist Russia had been the "prison house of nations," oppressing more than 50 non-Russian nations and nationalities under colonial rule.

Stalin taught that the workers could not overthrow Czarism unless they fought for freedom for all the oppressed nations and national minorities and rallied these people to their side. When the workers and peasants, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, took power in 1917, it was Stalin who worked out the basis for the fraternal alliance of the nations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

On Lenin's proposal, Stalin was appointed Commissar of Nationalities from 1917 to 1923. The state document, The Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia, was written by Stalin, and from that day on serves as a model of the free and voluntary association of the nations of the Soviet Union.

19th CONGRESS

Stalin fought constantly against all forms of chauvinism, the idea that any nation or people is intrinsically superior to others. At the same time he was an uncompromising opponent of bourgeois nationalism, the theory that workers should follow the capitalists of their own nation instead of joining in fraternal solidarity with the workers of all nations. He upheld the lead in fighting an

the bourgeois nationalists of Georgia.

The recent 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union registered the meaning of the Stalinist policy on the national question. It recorded how formerly oppressed nations such as Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenia and others, had traveled under Socialist rule.

To those who charged that Stalin was fomenting colonial revolutions against imperialism, he once replied: "We are accused of conducting propaganda in the East . . . There is no need for us to conduct propaganda in the East. Any citizen of a dependency or colony has only to come to the Soviet Union and see how we run our country, how black and white, Russian and non-Russians, people of all colors of skin and of all nationalities have put their shoulders to the wheel and are together governing a great country, in order to convince himself that ours is

the only country where the fraternity of nations is a reality, not merely a phrase. With such effective propaganda as the existence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, we require no printed or oral propaganda at all."

Such barbaric practices as white supremacy or anti-Semitism are impossible in the Soviet Union where the Stalinist Constitution defines any racist word or deed as a criminal offense.

LAST WORK

In his last days Stalin's work was devoted largely to the preservation of peace and the elaboration of the maximum satisfaction of the scientific laws of the gradually rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of society through the continuous

Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR, will take its place on the basis of higher techniques."

PEACE EFFORTS

In this work he outlined the conditions which must be created for the transition to Communism and defined the basic economic laws of modern capitalism and of Socialism. He envisaged a period in the near future when, barring war, Soviet society will be able to reduce the working day to six and then five hours, to introduce rounded polytechnical education so that all members of society may be able to choose freely among a number of occupations, to improve radically housing conditions, and to double real wages.

He bared the motive force of modern capitalism when he wrote:

"The main features and requirements of the basic economic law of modern capitalism might be formulated roughly in this way: the securing of the maximum capitalist profit through the exploitation, ruin and impoverishment of the majority of the population of the given country, through the enslavement and systematic robbery of the peoples of other countries, especially backward countries, and, lastly, through wars and militarization of the national economy, which are utilized for the obtaining of the highest profits."

In contrast, Stalin wrote:

"The essential features and requirements of the basic law of socialism might be roughly formulated this way: the securing of the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of society through the continuous

expansion of socialist production among the great classics of Marxism along with Karl Marx' Capital and V. I. Lenin's Imperialism."

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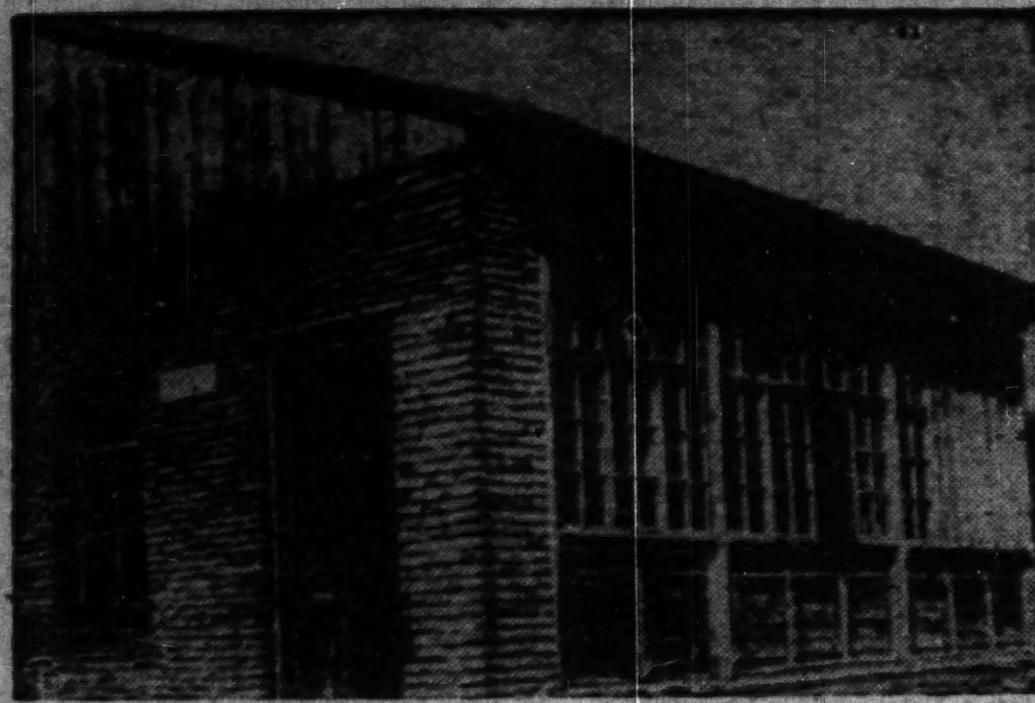
Despite the machinations of the war plotters, Stalin repeatedly blasted any notions that war was inevitable or that peace could not be maintained. In a reply to a Pravda correspondent on Feb. 16, 1951, Stalin said:

"Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples will take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and will do

(Continued on Page 6)

POOR COPY

SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF STALIN



LENIN'S BIRTHPLACE, a one-room cottage in Gori, Georgia.



BATUM CONFERENCE on Dec. 31, 1901, of representatives of workers' circles elects a leading Russian Social Democratic Labor Party group, headed by Stalin, to support the policy outlined by Lenin in the revolutionary newspaper, Iskra. Czarist repression made it necessary to hold the conference in a worker's home under the guise of a New Year's party. (From a painting by N. Nalbandyan.)



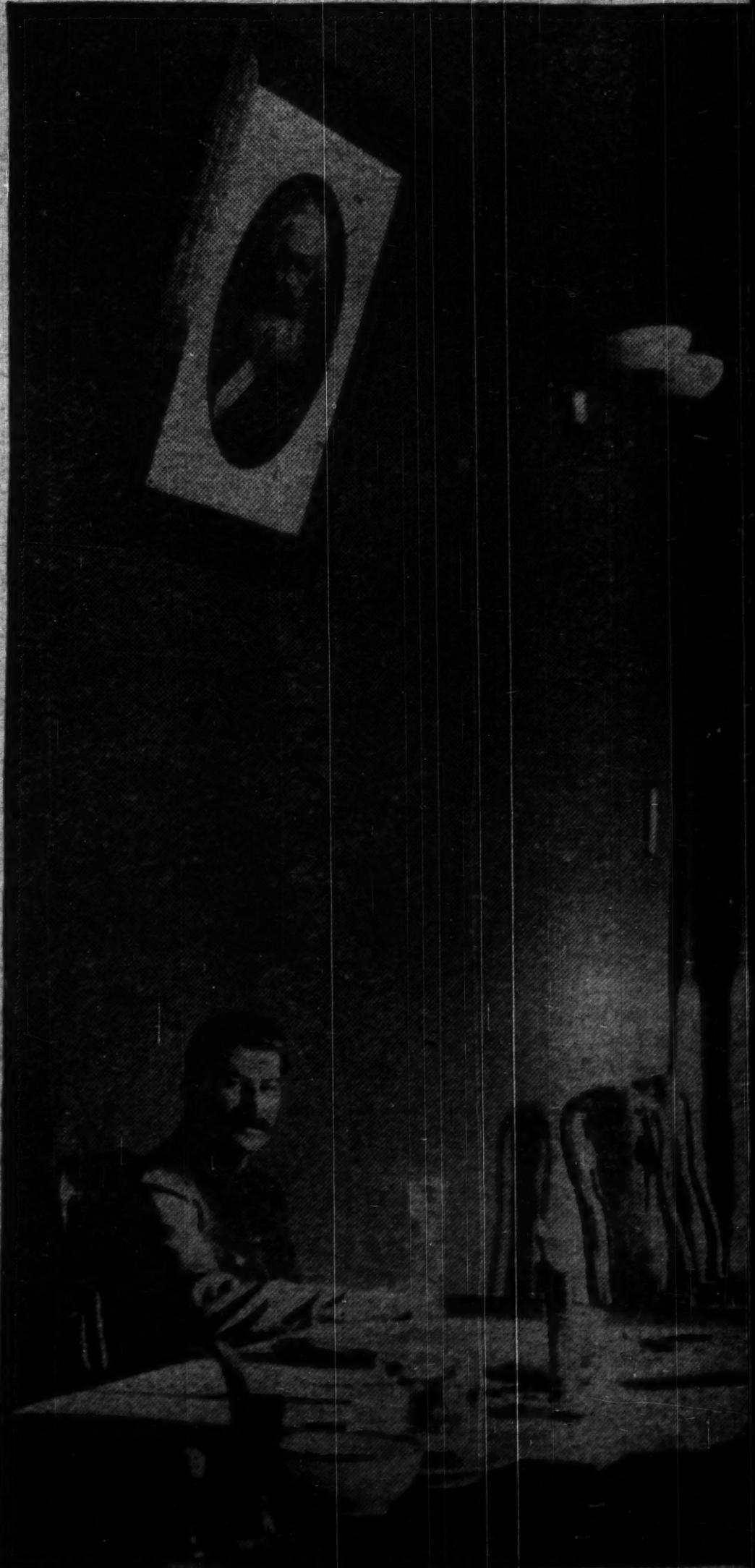
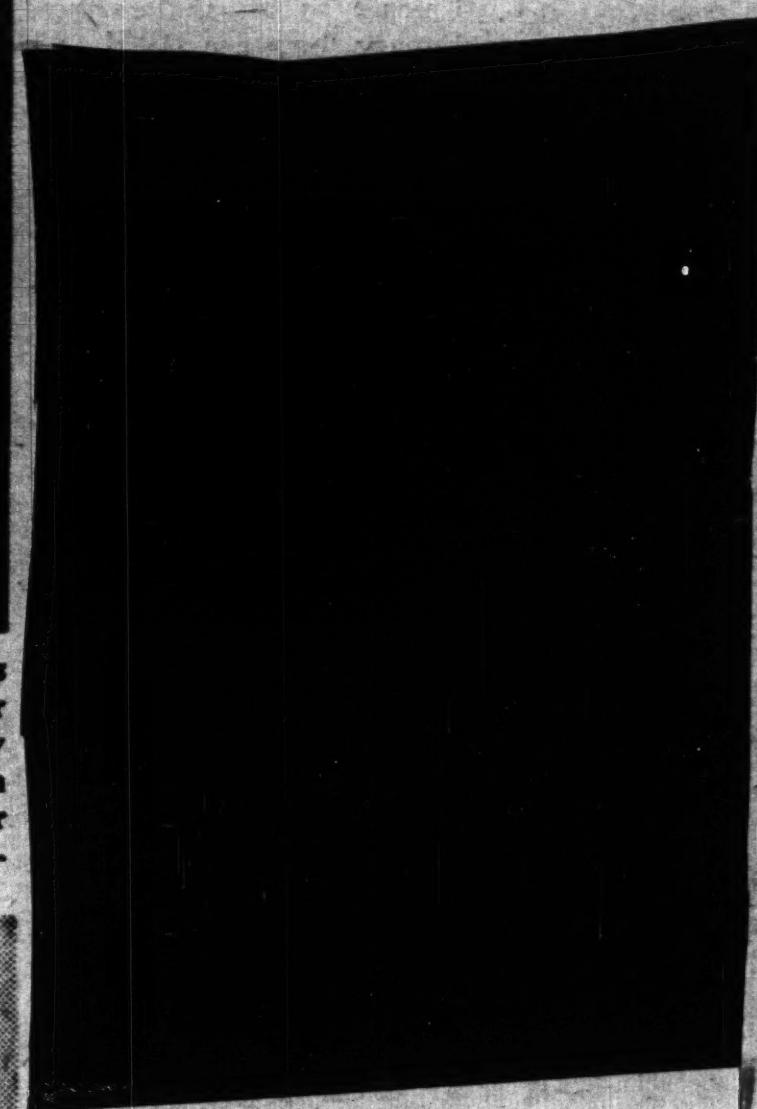
RED ARMY TROOPS of the Red Army greet Stalin at Tsaritsin (now Volgograd) during the civil war days of the 1920's.



STALIN, Lenin and Kalinin in 1919.



BAKU OIL WORKERS addressed by Stalin in 1908. In January and February of that year the Baku Bolshevik committee, led by Stalin, conducted big strikes in the oilfields. (From a painting by Sideman-Eristan.)



AT HIS DESK in the Kremlin.

POOR COPY

LIFE OF JOSEPH STALIN



THE BIG THREE meet in 1945 at Yalta.



SCHOOL CHILDREN of Moscow on reviewing stand with Stalin at parade of All-Union Physical Culture group.



STALIN in Moscow in the 1930s



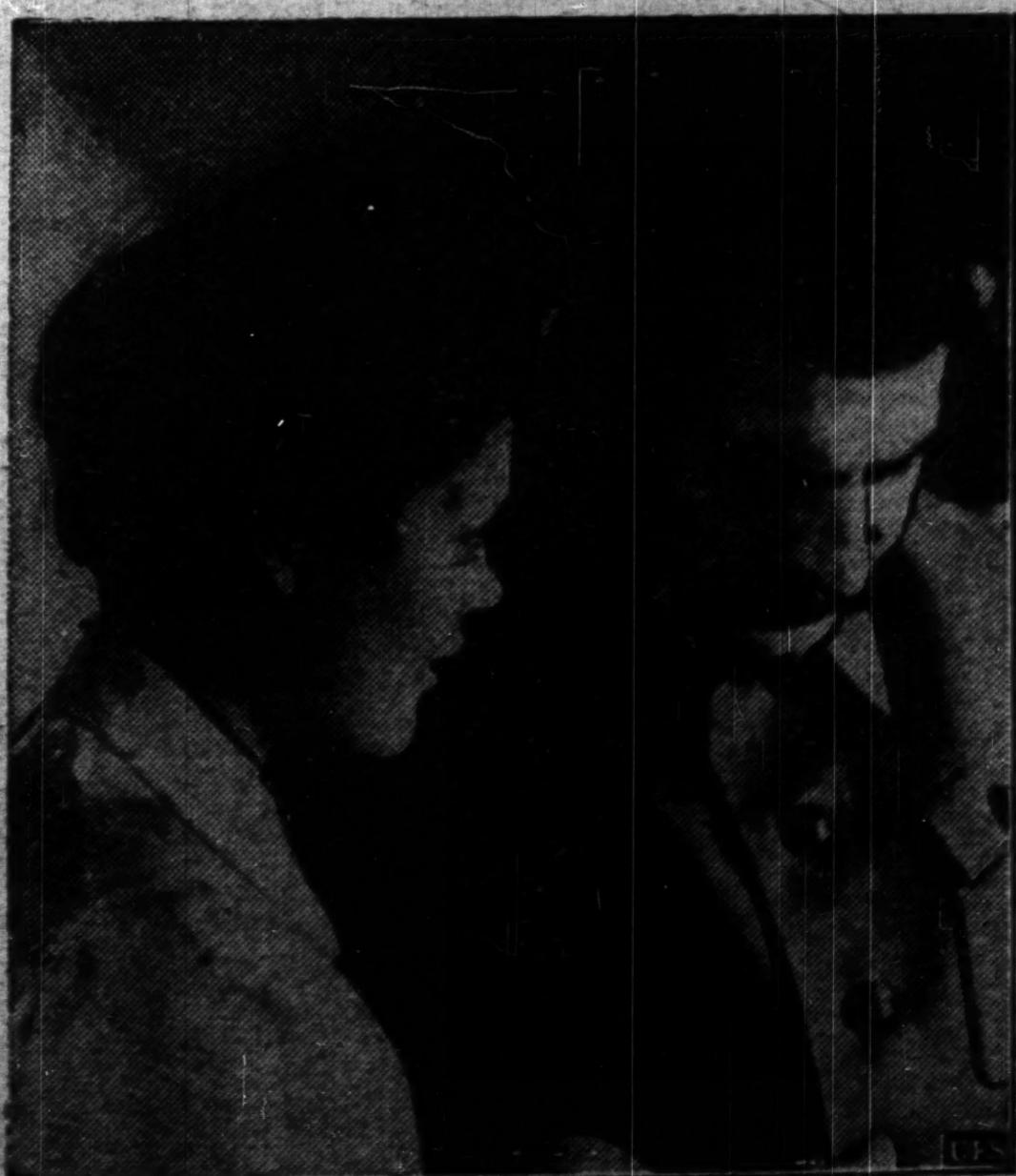
YOUNG DAUGHTER of a Moscow garrison officer is helped by Stalin to the platform at an all-Union conference of wives of Red Army officers.



USSR-CHINA pact signed by Premier Chou En-lai in 1952. Left to right are A. Y. Vishinsky, T. N. Fedorenko, V. M. Molotov, Su Yi, Wen-tien, G. I. Tunkin, Li Fu-chun, Stalin, G. M. Malenkov and L. P. Beria.



USSR-POLAND treaty of mutual assistance and postwar collaboration signed by Stalin in 1945. Among those present are Kalinin (second from left), B. Osobin-Monyski, Polish premier (fourth), Andrei Vishinsky (fifth), and Wanda Wasilewska, Polish author.



MARIA DEMCHENKO, collective farm Stakhanovite who won fame by developing methods of increasing the sugar beet crop, has a talk with Stalin.

Stalin—Architect of a Working People's World

By GEORGE MORRIS

AT THIS WRITING, the world is eagerly studying every bit of news from Moscow that may indicate the chances of life for the greatest man of our day. No person in history had the close kinship and love of so many hundreds of millions of people as has Joseph Stalin. And for precisely that reason Stalin has earned more intense hatred of reaction than anyone in history—as you can well sense from the joyous way reactionaries of every stripe greeted the news from Moscow.

Above all, Stalin personifies and expresses the world's working class. He is the architect of socialism—the new social order that is rapidly rising over the ruin and rot of dying capitalism. He speaks for the rising world of the working class—a world without exploiters.

People dreamed of such a world for centuries. The science of socialism developed by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin over the past century set forth the perspective and course of struggle for the next stage in society. But it was not until the actual building of socialism began under the direction of Stalin a quarter century ago, when the first five-year plan was inaugurated, that the world began to see the actual beginnings of the new social order.

STALIN has the satisfaction of seeing this new social order spread over a foundation embracing a third of humanity armed with vast resources and, above everything, guided by the tried and highly successful experience of the 35-year-old Soviet Union. The tremendous superiority of this new social order

over the dying old capitalist order, was attested to by the most recent report of the United Nations showing economic progress in the socialist world far more rapid than in the capitalist, with the latter really declining—stimulated only by an economy for destruction—war.

Today the basic principles affecting the building and further advance of socialism are no longer in question, no longer matters in the realm of speculation or trial. Many thousands throughout the world have mastered the science well enough to lead and are following Stalin's road. They are transforming the economies of countries, harnessing vast untouched power for the good of humanity and changing the life of peoples at an even more rapid rate than had been the case in the earlier

days in the USSR.

STALIN's more recent great historic work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" was in effect an appraisal of the tremendous achievement of the past quarter century.

He sets forth the new perspectives for a still higher stage in the development of the advance of socialism and he shows how this new power that has been built up has also become a tremendous power for peace. He points out that this vast power, together with the peace-loving peoples everywhere, can be a strong enough peace camp to block, discourage and defeat those who seek to incite war.

Stalin's new work is, indeed, a text for the world on the problems affecting the great transformation taking place—and it is not only a text for those living in the lands of socialism. As people become conscious of the full significance of that work of genius, its profound influence upon the thought and action of the working class movement everywhere will become apparent.

THE AMERICAN WORKER can probably grasp the "law of maximum profit" developed by Stalin more easily than the

workers of any capitalist country. They face the problem in its most extreme form in every contract negotiation. In fact, Stalin's analysis of capitalist conditions is largely drawn on the basis of conditions under Wall Street-run America. He explains the phenomenon of an "all-millionaires" government.

Stalin's familiarity with the United States, especially its labor movement, has often astonished Americans. He was able to predict the great crisis of 1929 six months before the crash.

The time will yet come when the great contributions of Stalin to the working-class movement of the world, and especially his role in saving the world from fascism, will be appreciated even by those who today parrot the reactionaries. Many in our labor movement are imprisoned in a curtain of red-baiting propaganda and poison that envelops the country. They simply don't know any better. They don't know the truth.

But the truth will break through as it is already breaking through to most of the world. When it does break through, our workers, too, will see the contribution of Stalin with their own eyes and honor him as the greatest working-class leader of our time.

Joseph Stalin's Speech at the 19th Congress of the CPSU

Joseph V. Stalin made his most recent speech when he appeared last October at the 19th Congress in Moscow of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Following are excerpts from the speech:

After our Party had assumed power in 1917, and after it had taken effective measures to abolish capitalist and landlord oppression, representatives of the fraternal parties, in their admiration for the daring and success of our Party, conferred upon it the title of the "Shock Brigade" of the world revolutionary and labor movement. By this, they were expressing the hope that the successes of the "Shock Brigade" would help to ease the position of the peoples languishing under the yoke of capitalism.

I think that our Party has justified these hopes, especially so in the Second World War, when the Soviet Union, by smashing the German and Japanese fascist tyranny, delivered the peoples of Europe and Asia from the menace of fascist slavery.

It was very hard, of course, to perform this honorable mission so long as ours was a single and solitary "Shock Brigade," so long as it had to perform this mission of vanguard almost alone. But that was in the past. Today the situation is quite different. Today, when from China and Korea to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, new "Shock Brigades" have appeared in the shape of the People's Democracies—now it has become easier

for our Party to fight, ay, and the work is going more merrily.

Those communist, democratic and workers' and peasants' parties which have not yet come to power and are still working under the heel of bourgeois draconic laws are deserving of particular attention. For them, of course, the work is harder. But it is not as hard for them to work as it was for us, the Russian Communists, in the period of Tsarism, when the slightest movement forward was declared a severe crime. However, the Russian Communists stood their ground, were not daunted by difficulties, and achieved victory. So it will be with these parties.

Why will it not be so difficult for these parties to work as it was for the Russian Communists in the period of Tsarism?

First, because they have before their eyes such examples of struggle and achievement as are to be seen in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Consequently, they are in a position to learn from the mistakes and achievements of these countries and thus lighten their own work.

Second, because the bourgeoisie—the chief enemy of the emancipation movement—has itself become different, has changed substantially, has be-

come more reactionary, has lost its ties with the people, and has thereby weakened itself. Naturally, this circumstance too should lighten the work of the revolutionary and democratic parties.

Formerly, the bourgeoisie could afford to play the liberal, to uphold the bourgeois-democratic liberties, and thus gain popularity with the people. Now not a trace remains of this liberalism. The so-called "liberty of the individual" no longer exists—the rights of the individual are now extended only to those who possess capital, while all other citizens are regarded as human raw material, fit only to be exploited.

The principle of equal rights for men and nations has been trampled in the mud; it has been replaced by the principle of full rights for the exploiting minority and no rights for the exploited majority. The banner of bourgeois democratic liberties has been thrown overboard.

I think that it is you, the representatives of the communist and democratic parties, who will have to raise this banner and carry it forward, if you want to gather around you the majority of the people. There is nobody else to raise it.

COBBLER'S SON WHO BUILT A NEW WORLD

(Continued from Page 3) years. Either we do or they crush us." That was 1931.

In 1941 Hitler's Panzerdivisionen crossed the Soviet frontiers. But Stalin's land had "made good," as a world gratefully learned at Stalingrad.

And "soldier," Barbusse had said. This was the man of Tsaritsyn who turned the tide against the onrushing White Guards in 1919. It is history's supreme tribute that once again, in 1941, Stalin turned the tide. Before he had saved his fatherland; now the Communist saved a world. He was doubtless the foremost military strategist of our time, perhaps of all time.

What has been the essence of his enormous power? His natural gifts? Yes, but that was only part of it, possibly the smallest. It lay in his superb mastery of his science, Marxism-Leninism. But that again is not the whole answer. But from it derives the basis of his strength of his Party's power, the core of his chief mission, as the historian wrote:

"Contact with the masses," he told the Communists in 1937, "the strengthening of these contacts, readiness to listen to the voice of the masses—in this lie the strength and impregnability of Bolshevik leadership." (Strange words, indeed, for a "despot.")

And he related a story from the ancient Greeks, the fable of Antaeus, son of the Goddess of Earth. Antaeus was invincible because every time he was hard pushed in a struggle with an opponent, he touched the earth, his mother who had borne and fed him, and thus regained new strength. But Hercules discovered his secret, lifted him in the air, and thus throttled him.

"I think," Stalin concluded, "that Bolsheviks remind us of Antaeus. As long as they keep contact with their mother, with the people, they have every chance of remaining invincible."

That, essentially, has been the

comrades' grandeur. He "kept contact," kept faith, with the people.

Not only of his own country, but of the world. You cannot be true to your own people, and false to any other. For, as Stalin said, as Marxism teaches, the working class of the world are brothers. And the socialist country—freed of capitalism's need for markets, for world grab—stands eternally for the peace that all men need. It is now known that his policy, that of his Party's collective security—could have prevented World War II. Today, once again, his Party, his people, strive for world peace, to forestall World War III.

Thus the needs of socialism, its dynamics for peace, correspond to the aspirations of all "ordinary men." It is time to realize, Stalin has written, "that of all the valuable capital the world possesses, the most valuable and most decisive is people." With them, "with you" rests theateful pole and strength of the army of decision—war or peace.

(Continued from Page 3) lend it to the end. War may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in entangling the masses of the people in lies, in deceiving them and drawing them into a new world war."

If the warmongers have not succeeded in entangling most of the world in lies, much of the reason is due to the initiative of Joseph Stalin.

If the warmongers think, however, that Stalin's passing will give them a field day, they are profoundly mistaken. Stalin has left behind an indestructible Socialist society and a generation of Communist leaders trained in the Stalinist tradition.

VOW

For Stalin fulfilled the vow he made at the bier of Lenin:

"We Communists are people of a special mold. We are made of a special stuff. We are those who form the army of the great

higher than the honor of belonging to this army. There is nothing higher than the title of member of the party whose founder and leader is Comrade Lenin."

"Departing from us, Comrade Lenin adjured us to hold high and guard the purity of the great title of member of the party. We vow to you, Comrade Lenin, that we will fulfill your behest with credit."

"Departing from us, Comrade Lenin adjured us to guard the unity of our party as the apple of our eye. We vow to you, Comrade Lenin, that this behest, too, we will fulfill with credit."

"Departing from us, Comrade Lenin adjured us to guard and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. We vow to you, Comrade Lenin, that we will spare no effort to fulfill this behest, too, with credit."

Of Stalin it can truly be said as Frederick Engels said at the death of Karl Marx:

"His name will endure through the ages and so also will this."

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(Continued from Page 3)

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CLAUDIA JONES



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

An Interview with Two Leaders on International Women's Day

Women Spark Today's Struggles

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

IT TOOK the election of President Eisenhower, ironically enough, to prove that women are a powerful political force, it was pointed out by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Claudia Jones, Communist leaders and Smith Act victims, in commenting on International Women's Day.

"And even now that fact is underestimated," said the younger woman, Miss Jones, who came to the forefront in the Communist movement in World War II years as a fighter for the rights of Negro women especially. As she spoke, the veteran organizer and leader of worker's struggles and women's struggles besides her smoothed out a newspaper clipping.

It was a Federated Press story of a CIO Political Action Committee poll publicized after the election which revealed that women workers were going to vote for Eisenhower because they believed he would bring peace.

THE PAC SPOKESMAN quoted here estimated that 35 out of every 100 CIO workers voted for Eisenhower and that his "emphasis on Korea" in the final weeks of his campaign resulted in women convincing "their men" they should vote for the general."

Miss Flynn laid aside the clipping. "Of course women are not organized, in the way they are in France or even England, but they represent an immense potential. And although not enough has been done on peace here, whatever has been done in the peace movement in America has been due largely to women."

"Exactly," said Miss Jones. "Can anyone say that the women who voted for Eisenhower are won for reaction? No. Don't forget, almost all of the spontaneous demands to bring the boys home from Korea sprang from women."

(Here she cited numerous peace expressions of women, but these are told elsewhere in this edition by Lester Rodney.)

WOMEN are not a class, but women workers as well as housewives and middle-class women voted for Eisenhower, in their revulsion against Democratic war policies, and thus women as women, should be regarded as a powerful political force, Miss Jones said.

"Men everywhere might as well learn that women just don't like war, and the senseless loss of life, and they do want good schools, and children who can go to bed at night without fear haunting them," said Miss Flynn.

"Yes, and we must grasp now the need to view this wide section of the populace—remember, there are now 8½ million women

in industry alone, and many of them in basic industry—as one of the great reserves of allies in the movement to resist imperialism's drive to war and fascism," said Miss Jones.

MISS FLYNN thought that women "are more direct." The propaganda line that there must be World War III some time, so why not now, which many men worry with, doesn't affect women; "they just understand simply that people in general don't want war and they are readier to say the Soviet people don't want it either."

Certainly reaction was not slow in recognizing that the main source of the groundswell of unorganized protest against the Korean war was women, said Miss Flynn. "Therefore, when it launches its counter-attack, women were prominent among its targets. Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg is the foremost example."

She failed to mention her own role as a "target" who turned the tables on her accusers in her month-long testimony in defense of the victims in the recent Foley Square trial. The 30 days in jail she served on contempt for refusing to stool-pigeon in no way clouded her spirit or dulled her celebrated wit.

As the Toledo Blade said editorially Feb. 4, alluding to Judge Edward J. Dimock's unprecedented "offer" to send her to the Soviet Union instead of prison if she so desired, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn "had the best of the academic discussions" with the judge. With apparent relish the editorial quoted her remark that the offer was "comparable to asking a Christian if he wanted to go to heaven right away," and her declaration, "We have no desire to enjoy the fruits of socialism in a land where we did not work for it."

MISS JONES pointed out that every Smith Act case except that now on trial in Pittsburgh, and the first Foley Square trial, included women. Those where both husband and wife are either now in prison or awaiting trial, the outcome of which could leave and has left children without either parent, she compared to the Hitler decrees against home and family.

Both in Smith act and McCarran-Walter act deportation cases, she charged, where both parents are under attack and children involved, there is this "double jeopardy" policy which aims at breaking up of homes in order to strike terror in the hearts of women.

Negro women are in the forefront of the attack by American imperialism, said Miss Jones, citing first of all Mrs. Rosalie Ingram, imprisoned in Georgia, and secondly, Mrs. Ruby McCol-

lum, 37-year-old Negro mother of three sentenced to death in Live Oak, Fla., on a framed-up murder charge.

MRS. BESSIE MITCHELL and Mrs. Willie McGee symbolize the developing role of women in leading the struggles around Negro rights, she said. The widow of Henry Fields, shot down by a trigger-happy cop in Brownsville in a case now spotlighted again by the police brutality investigation, is suing the city, she pointed out. "Negro women are refusing to be silenced."

In the attack by reaction on unions, one of the earliest targets in the Taft-Hartley prosecutions was a woman, it was pointed out—Mrs. Sylvia Neff, office aide of Local 80, CIO United Packinghouse Workers in Camden, N. J.

Both Miss Flynn and Miss Jones would like to see International Women's Day not a one-day-out-of-365 affair, but something alive throughout the year. In England, they said, an International Women's Day Committee functions all the year around. It was this group which some years ago sent a committee to Spain to investigate conditions of women in fascist prisons.

"OURS IS the country where the day originated. Like May Day which developed from the struggles for an 8-hour day, it sprang from American soil," said Miss Flynn.

It was founded by the women's committee of the old Socialist Party as an expression of working women who were campaigning for suffrage, she said. They wanted to differentiate between the aspirations of working class women who wanted the vote to improve working conditions and demand protective legislation, and the suffrage movement by propertied women whose slogan was "no taxation without representation."

"Have the American women achieved such representation in government and in the labor movement leadership that an International Women's Day has become dated? Do we have Negro women in Congress? Working women? No, we have no representative women in government but a few political careerists such as Clare Booth Luce.

"And in the big unions which are predominantly women, such as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Int'l. Ladies Garment Workers, women never have attained any appreciable percentage of leadership roles.

"But I have confidence," said Miss Flynn, "that in the ferment of peace protests, and the resistance against worsening economic conditions, the rank and file women unionists will play, as they are demonstrating already, an ever greater role for peace and security against fascism and war."

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

On the Way

Jelke Trial 'Sensation' Ground for Sober Thoughts

By ABNER BERRY

THE TRIAL OF MINOT F. JELKE, the oleomargarine heir, on charges of procuring prostitutes and living off their earnings, has furnished commercial dailies with a "cheese cake" circulation-getter. But to those of us who hold that life has higher purposes than the right to gape at the brutality, debasement and immorality of the capitalist masters, it was something else. To us, the Jelke trial revealed the unfitness—an unfitness which we have known all along—of the present rulers to rule.

Let us look first at the court, itself. The only objective set by Judge Francis L. Valente and the district attorney is punishment for Jelke, the accused "middleman" in the "love-for-sale" racket. Beyond this limited target, the court will not probe, for to do so would affect the "rights" of many capitalist "gentlemen" to buy sex slaves without public interference.

In this instance, the court, a class instrument, is protecting the class "right" of ruling class males to seduce—using economic force—any unprotected female member of society. And the commercial press, yawping for its right to gape at the sordid spectacle of the "fallen woman" spilling bedroom secrets, comes right into line. The defendant was just about forgotten in the papers. Upper class males who were willing to pay a price for maintaining their feudal "right" to the "first night" with likely maidens have been carefully shielded.

"WE BELIEVE sex is here to stay and that even liberals must face it," apologizes the "liberal" New York Post for its peephole coverage of the Jelke trial. And further, explained the Post, "this newspaper (is) motivated by a desire to sell newspapers."

We assume, of course, that the Post's editor began life as did the rest of the two billion of us on this planet. And we assume, also, that he is aware of the fact that this process has been used to replenish the earth for quite a few thousands of years. But what has that got to do with buying and selling women?

The fact is that the court, the press and the rulers who are served by both want to present prostitution as a "normal" activity of human beings. And they want to do this in the same way that they want to sell the idea that the ownership of the means by which we must live by powerful individuals and combines is the "natural" thing to do. But prostitution is the product of capitalism, as Frederick Engels pointed out more than 100 years ago:

"... Factory servitude, like any other, and even to a higher degree, confers the right of the first night upon the master. . . . The threat of discharge (of a woman worker) suffices to overcome all resistance in nine cases out of ten. . . ." (Conditions of the Working Class in England, 1848).

CONDITIONS have changed since Engels wrote this. Capitalists now own more than individual factories; they own entire cities, monopolize whole industries, dominate and control national governments. It is only "natural," therefore, that their "right to the first night" should expand with their holdings.

For those who buy wives, as well as seduce women in general, there are polite and moral defenders. Dr. Max Lerner, the bookish and erudite Post columnist, got "fighting mad" at the "traffic managers" (Jelke) of prostitution. But, though Dr. Lerner in his Feb. 9 column "to punish the customers (of prostitutes) would spread a reign of anxiety and terror among the possessors of the Manhattan earth."

Isn't there something depraved about all of this? If you think so, then read the Journal American society writer, Cholly Knickerbocker, on Feb. 12.

"At night, the phone rings and characters from the most recondite corners of Cafe Society call to volunteer bits of intelligence, or to beg for 'protection' in case, just in case, their names are 'smearred'."

CHOLLY then muses over the prospect of a book by Pat Ward, an alleged "call girl" and the state's star witness in the Jelke trial: "Think of it! What a great book that could be! A 19-year-old call-girl telling the world about her life and all the playboys she played with. It should be better reading than *Forever Amber*."

It was left for the Post's Murray Kempton, though, to hit the low spot in his defense of the class he has elected to serve. Kempton didn't beat around the bush; his contempt, in practice, for the moral code was expressed on Feb. 9 in this smokehouse quip:

"Diane (Harris) could reflect that for more than a century women have been flat on their backs under capitalism."

This from a capitalist "family" newspaper.

Now the same family papers make humor of the capitalist attack on the family when it is represented by Tommy Manville's 11 wives. This form of concealed prostitution, whereby degenerate men of unearned wealth treat women as chattels and brag about "changing wives with their automobiles," is glorified in the press.

NO ONE HAS WONDERED in the commercial papers why it is that the names of the "love buyers" in the "little black book" held by the District Attorney include only "the possessors of the Manhattan earth" and not workers. It is because, as pointed out by Engels in his *Origin of the Family*:

"Sexual love in man's relation to women becomes and can become the rule among the oppressed classes alone, among the proletarians of our day—no matter whether this relation is sanctioned officially or not."

This higher plane of living and love is possible for workers, Engels predicted, because "here all property is missing and it was precisely for the protection and inheritance of this (property) that monogamy and man rule were established."

The Jelke trial is proving unwittingly the degeneracy of the capitalist class toward women; its utter lack of morality. And on the other hand the trial, in a negative sense, proves that the future of women, as, indeed, the future of humanity, is bound up with the struggle of the working class and its ultimate victory.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Elder Citizens Victims of Relief Cuts

Sallislaw, Okla.

I am 78 years of age and not able to sit up. My life depends on relief money, much of which must go for medicines.

I am enclosing a clipping from the Muskogee Daily Phoenix which shows the fight that is being waged against us old people. (The news item related how county authorities were tossing "chislers" and "ineligibles" off the relief rolls.)

You can understand the source of this fight. Doubtless it is going on in other places. State politics is dominated by big business. Can't you start a fight to help us old people? They are trying to ruin us.

O. A. J.

Editor's Note: We will gladly print material on the problems of old people, especially those who are compelled to subsist on inadequate relief allowances. We hope that there will also be items showing the fight of the trade unions on behalf of the relief clients.

Teen-Age Worker Promises Letters

Milwaukee

In response to your appeal, I have begun to search material in my local newspapers. I will continue to send in such clippings in order to help you. I hope you don't mind my sending other kinds of articles of interest also.

A Teen-Age Worker

Editor's Note: We are happy to receive all kinds of materials from our readers, especially letters from workers about conditions and problems in their shops. We hope we hear again from "Teen-Age Worker."

Slogan to End Korean War

New York

Here is a suggestion for a slogan to help the fight for a cease-fire and an end to the war in Korea:

ALL FOR ALL

By this I mean all their prisoners to be exchanged for all our prisoners.

The slogan is simple and easily understandable and goes directly to the core the trouble and its solution, all in one.

Too little has been said of our captured soldiers in North Korean PW camps. Why not keep printing stories, letters, etc.?

—W.D.R.

Likes Singer's "On the Record"

Mike Singer's "On the Record" is a most welcome addition to the New York edition of The Worker. Just what we need to keep us posted on current state and city political happenings. Let's have it regularly.

U.E. Reader.

A Reader's Criticisms

Newark, N. J.

You have no idea how precious the paper to me; it brings refreshment, inspiration, ammunition—it's good even to the last misprint! So please don't take it amiss if I make some concrete critical suggestions. It's such a treasure to me because no matter how tired I am when I get home I finally read every bit of it. But there are plenty of people—especially workers—who don't and won't, and who will miss very important things be-

cause of the way the material is presented.

The presentation in my opinion fails in two respects: emphasis and lay-out. In these tough times we should not only emphasize the rottenness and corruption of the system and show how to fight it (which I think you do well but we), should also make much of every little success, of every crack in the imperialist wall. Because these are the places where we should dig in and push harder.

The use of subheads instead of stars and caps throughout the paper would greatly increase its readability. You see there is wonderful material in the paper, but you do not see it at a glance. A glance should give you enough concrete information in the subheads to let you know the gist of the article and make your mouth water to read every word.

Please, please more subheads.

It is worth it, even if you have to leave out an article to make the extra space. But you wouldn't have to because most of the articles tend to be a bit wordy.

Most of the writing should be a lot simpler. It's much, much better than it used to be, but it should still be 50 percent simpler. Let me make this concrete. "Progressive" education and overcrowded schools have done their deadly work and I think the young worker today is less literate than the previous generation. A couple of days ago, a young worker in my shop came over to ask me how to spell a fairly simple name. When the message was complete, such ordinary words as "piece" and "pour" were misspelled. And

"Information I Could Not Get in Any Other Paper," Says Jersey Progressive Leader

NEWARK.

Staff of The Worker
Dear Friends:

As an active functionary in the progressive movement, who, despite today's difficulties, managed tardily to read the Daily Worker, I had fallen into the practice of merely scanning the weekend Worker.

This weekend I took time to examine The Worker more thoroughly. I was greatly pleased and impressed at the great improvement—in format, content and style.

The paper was full of interesting and valuable information that I could not get either in the Daily Worker or in any other newspaper.

It strikes me that many loyal SUPPORTERS of The Worker also may not have been READERS lately. Therefore they may not appreciate the stimulus the improved paper itself can provide to the current circulation effort.

I will henceforth make the new quality of the paper a major point in encouraging press building.

Especially in view of the difficulties under which these papers are published, I thought a few words of appreciation to the staff were in order.—M.

Says Eisenhower Broke His Promise

Brentwood, N. J.

Eisenhower broke an original promise to withdraw from the war in Asia, as he put it, and now even talks of helping the French in their colonization of Indo-China. How does he expect to hold our faith? Let's get our civil administrators together and stop this war. That's the way to end wars—stop fighting.

D.

A New Tax Bill vs. 5 Percent Cut

New York, N. Y.

House Bill 117 introduced by Rep. Kit Clardy of the Sixth District, Michigan, proposes to raise tax exemptions from \$600 to \$1,000 per dependent. This appears to be even more advantageous than a proposed five per cent cut now being maneuvered as a stall by Rep. Reed of New York. Don't you think this is worth while commenting on for the benefit of the lower income tax workers, etc., and the labor movement generally.

G. A. B.

"My Very Life"

Springfield, Mass.

Please do not suspend my subscription to The Worker, for the paper is my very life. I can't go without it.

M. D.

If you are missing The Worker, send \$2.50 for one year's subscription.

'QUOTES' FROM THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPERS

Captured and Hogtied by Big Money Boys'

By Federated Press

Washington Invasion

For many years the GOP spent millions on propaganda to try convincing America that it's not the party of big business. But the first 30 days since inauguration have completely undone the Republican's public relations efforts of the past decade. The business, it has been observed, are coming in the windows, coming in the doors, and by golly, coming through the floor in Washington. . . . It will be a national calamity if the administration permits itself to be captured and hogtied by the big-money, special-interest boys. The trend is under way. It ought to be stopped.

CIO News.

Reaction in the Ring

Some employer groups and other reactionary elements are trying to toss 1-2 punches at trade unions in an effort to knock out their strength and bargaining power. They don't realize it perhaps, but they could knock out the whole economy. Textile manufacturers have aimed a haymaker at the Walsh-Healey act by asking court action to forbid the secretary of labor from raising minimum wages to be paid for work on big government contracts. . . . If successful they will have created chaos. One other state's rights measure is a House bill introduced by Democrat Wingate Lucas (Tex.) to ban industrywide bargaining.

AFL News-Reporter

Unbecoming of Congressmen

Last week we editorially called attention to Congressman Wingate Lucas' (D-Tex) bill to outlaw nationwide collective

bargaining or, more accurately stated, to limit collective bargaining to companywide or plant-wide bargaining—the restoration of the central characteristic of the un-American company union principle.

Congressman Graham Barden (D-N.C.), chairman of the House Labor Committee in the last Congress, joins Lucas in the smear (we can't think of a better word) of condemning the "power" of labor leaders. Apparently they have not thought of powerful industrial and financial leaders who, through their interlocking directorates, can at will shut down private, non-utility corporations. By weakening labor unions, these congressmen would add to the power of these already powerful groups.

Lucas and Barden try to scare the people into believing that a handful of leaders chosen by American workers are ready to stop shipments of food and weapons to our gallant sons in Korea.

That American workers shall be free workers, free of such Hitler "Labor Front" tactics as the Lucas bill, is a vital part of the cause for which our sons are sacrificing.

Trainman News

Taft Demands

Frameups

In the call of Sen. Robert A. Taft for more prosecutions of labor leaders under Sec. 9 (b) of the Taft-Hartley act, the non-Communist affidavit provision, there is clear warning to the labor movement to expect a determined political pressure for a wave of frameup trials against labor leaders in the coming months. . . . The fact that he is demanding that the new Dept. of Justice get more labor leaders by hook or by crook gives

another warning to organized labor of how urgent is a united labor fight to get rid of the Taft-Hartley act.

UE News

Blockade

The yammering about a China blockade was political propaganda. It was conceived as an easy way to make newspaper headlines and build up hopes for positive action in the East. It was built up on wrong assumptions. Now it becomes a confession by the administration that it has found no way to end the stalemate in Korea. The February drafts are up. March drafts will be stepped up. Gen. Hershey is talking about drafting fathers. Gen. Van Fleet . . . is reported to favor a United Nations offensive on a much larger scale than before, and is allegedly suggesting that the term of service for draftees be extended. This may be the way to meet the Communist maneuvering. But it is something quite different from what the people had been led to hope for with the new administration.

What was it Gen. Bradley said?—Wrong war, at the wrong time, in the wrong place, with the wrong enemy!

Rochester Labor News

Vote in Poltax States

The five poltax states can argue themselves blue in the face in asserting that the levy, as a requirement for voting, does not cut down the number of persons who vote, but the figures are all against them. In the 1952 general election, the percentage of the voting population who went to the polls in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi,

ing monopolistic concentration of economic and political power.

Labor.

Brotherhood or World Annihilation

Observance of Brotherhood week once again emphasizes the futility of one week a year of emphasizing brotherhood when it should be always the main objective of all governments and all organizations and institutions working for the welfare of the people. It is too seldom emphasized by anyone that no arms or armies, no implements of war since the coming of the atomic age can protect the people. Only through brotherhood can there be any security.

Minneapolis Labor Review.

THE PRICE CONTROLLER



—The AFL News Reporter

The Worker SPORTS

Surprise—We Pick Duquesne To WinTourney

By LESTER RODNEY

Trying to pick the winner of a 12-team basketball tournament like the National Invitation at New York is a thankless business. It's not like baseball. You can't say that any one of the 16 big league teams can win the pennants. But any of the 12 teams in this tourney can get hot and win it, which means that you have one twelfth of a chance of being right.

But it's all a lot of fun anyhow. I pick unseeded, 7 times beaten Duquesne of Pittsburgh to win it all.

This is partly hunch, as any sports prediction usually is. But not entirely. Duquesne's record bears a second look. Six of those 7 losses occurred with Jim Tucker, the 6-7 center, ineligible. With the high scoring Tucker and the vastly improved 6-6 soph Dick Ricketts, plus a good bunch of veteran backcourt men, this figure a fine late season, tourney team. (Fordham coach Johnny Bach said without qualification that Ricketts was the best player his team had faced, and this included Dukes and Molinas of Columbia.)

It has happened before that an unseeded team not rated with the favorites got hot and won the tourney. Usually when that happened, however, a second look showed that this club was really as good as they came around seasons' end anyhow, regardless of record. Like LaSalle last year. So we'll try out hindsight BEFORE the tourney for once.

Of course, one could hardly go wrong sticking with the number one and two entires, Seton Hall and LaSalle. One generalization in our opinion, would be that any team to win the tourney would have to get past one of these two,

and to do that would need the height to deal with 6-11 Dukes of Seton, and the all around height of LaSalle. The latter was 6-6 Gola, 6-5 Grekin and Moore, all tremendous rebounders and exceptional defensive men, and if any of them catches a smaller "third man" on the opposition, he can take him into the pivot on attack and score.

Duquesne and Western Kentucky are the two clubs with the potential to handle that problem and get past the two top favorites, and I like Duquesne's personnel better with Tucker back in there.

We might as well go hog-wild on the predictions and guess on the course of the whole tourney, a million to one shot. Here it is, for better or worse, but Duquesne to win it all regardless of all the other results:

SATURDAY the 8th: Duquesne over Tulsa, Georgetown over Louisville, St. Louis over St. Johns.

MONDAY the 10th: Niagara over Brigham Young, Georgetown over Manhattan, La Salle over St. Louis.

TUESDAY the 11th: Duquesne over Western Kentucky, Seton Hall over Niagara.

THURSDAY the 13th: Seton Hall over Georgetown, Duquesne over LaSalle.

SATURDAY the 14th: Duquesne over Seton Hall.

While the predictions are flying, Indiana to win the NCCA tourney.

BABY WITH A SPORTS BACKGROUND



MR. AND MRS. RALPH KINER of California are expecting a baby in mid-summer. He's the Pittsburgh Pirate slugger, NL home run king. She is the former Nancy Chaffee of tennis fame. (The kid will probably take up golf.)

All Eyes on Him



THIS IS Walter Dukes, All American star of top seeded Seton Hall in the National invitation Tourney at Madison Square Garden. Seton goes into action Tuesday night against the winner of the Niagara-Brigham Young game.

inside stuff on national league

The next time Ralph Kiner hits a homer with the bases loaded he'll tie all-time league record of 12 set by Rogers Hornsby... Kiner failed to hit any at all last year presumably because too few of his Pittsburgh teammates got on base... American League record is Lou Gehrig's 23.

Eddie Stanky of the Cardinals is high on his star relievers—Eddie Yuhas and Alpha Brazile—and statistics show why... the Cards didn't lose both ends of a double-header any time last season, swept 18 and split six... the relievers were key factors.

Yuhas and Brazile figured in another important item: the Cards led the league in winning extra inning games with eight won and three lost.

Murray Dickson of the Pirates pitched the most home run balls with 26 and Herm Wehmeier of the Reds was second at 23, but the surprise is Robin Roberts of the Phillies, tied for third with 22... in the overall standings, though, the Phillies had the stingiest staff, allowing only 95 homers for the year... Pittsburgh flingers surrendered 133.

Six National Leaguers haven't missed a game since 1951—Stan Musial of the Cards, Whitey Lockman of the Giants, Bobby Adams and Roy McMillan of the Reds, Richie Ashburn and Connie Ryan of the Phillies... Gil Hodges of the Dodgers and Bobby Thompson of the Giants missed the "iron man" rating by one game.

The Dodgers, as might be expected, had the longest winning streak of 1952: nine games... Pittsburgh's best winning streak was two straight, a "feat" the Pirates accomplished nine times.

Stan Musial of the Cards has the highest lifetime batting average among active players (.346) and Jackie Robinson of the Dodgers is second at (.318)... other lifetime .300+ toppers are Richie Ashburn of the Phillies (.308), Enos Slaughter

on the SCOREBOARD

Great Champions and Good Champions . . .

By JOSEPH CACETTO
(Federated Press)

DON'T LET THEM kid you about TV. You can't cover a prize fight by squinting at the flickering little figures on a 17, 19, 21 or whatever inch screen they are peddling this month. At least you can't yet.

Granted also that you can't see a fight at all from the bleachers of some ball park with a clear view of the back of somebody else's head. But looking at TV you still miss a great deal of what is going on.

Just the same, one thing about TV fights is so valuable it mustn't be missed. Any time you watch two pugs on a Wednesday or Friday night telecast, you may be lucky enough to see after the fight, a replay of old fight pictures. And the odds are good that you will see one of Joe Louis' early bouts.

The point of this essay is not the merits of Louis. History will take care of that matter. Watching the destructiveness of the prewar Louis, it is hard to imagine any standing up to him. And certainly not a ringfull of the likes of Dempsey, Tunney, Schmeling, Sharkey, Carnera, Baer, Braddock, Charles, Walcott and—yes, and Marciano.

The build up of Rocky Marciano is one of the latter-day wonders of high pressure publicity. Maybe Marciano is as good as the drum beaters make him out. And maybe he is not. Chances are he is not.

This corner harbors no objection to Marciano. He is obviously a healthy young man. He has a pleasant personality, so far as you can tell. He has a good appetite. And he has made some good fights.

HE ALSO UNDOUBTEDLY hits hard enough to remove the head of the average unarmed citizen. But so do many other fighters. That happens to be the rare and rather special talent for which fighters are paid.

The present ballyhoo around Marciano brings back to this corner recollections of Bax Baer's administration as heavyweight champion of the world. Baer also hit wonderous hard. He was the first to stake out a claim to the man mountain poor Primo Carnera. He knocked Carnera down so many

times in the course of 11 rounds that bystanders lost count. He also knocked out Max Schmeling with a right to the chin that landed harder than anything that ever hit Schmeling until the night a few years later when Louis got mad and took the German apart.

Also, Baer was rugged. They say he quit in his fight with Louis. But if you saw that fight, the wonder was that Baer was still on his feet in the fourth round. Baer's trouble that night was that he was too rugged.

And finally, Baer looked like a champion. Even when clowning, Baer was about as imposing looking a physical specimen as any fighter ever lived.

Baer had held the title just one day less than a year when they put him in with the retired longshoreman, James J. Braddock. Braddock had less than no chance. No one had kept track of all the fights Braddock lost during his career. And yet—at the end of 15 rounds of dull and futile tugging and hauling, Braddock was declared a clear winner and new champion of the world.

YOU STILL WOULDN'T have wanted to tangle with Baer on a dark night in a back street. But no one ever bothered to call Baer unbeatable after that. And the truth is no one should have at any time. Baer hit very hard. But he also made bad fights. Maulers and grabbers, and very clever boxers, were likely to make him look awkward and almost helpless.

Marciano still hasn't shown enough to prove that he will look good—and win—against all kinds of opposition. That was what set Louis apart. He fought everyone around, without exception. At his peak, he hit so hard and fast that it seemed to make no difference who the opponent was.

It looks now as if Marciano's handlers—a canny bunch—are not eager to match their man with the logical contender, Ezzard Charles. That's a bad sign. Charles isn't one of the alltime best, but he is a good journeyman boxer. He might make Marciano look bad. The really good ones don't have to duck anyone.

INDIANA SOPH DISAGREES

Bloomington, Ind., March 1.
Sports Editor, Lester Rodney
The Worker

Dear Mr. Rodney—The Archie Moore Story was fine. You know your boxing. It's too bad you don't know basketball as well. Saying that the Garden tournament has the best teams is ignoring Indiana U's greatest Big Ten team in history, one whose play in the NCAA tourney will easily wake up easterners to some facts.

Tell the truth now, do you really think Seton Hall, La Salle,

Western Kentucky, Manhattan and such could go into the home court of powerful Illinois, the madhouse at Champaign, and trounce the home team 91-79 as Indiana did Saturday night? Sophomore.

ED NOTE: We confess. We have never seen Indiana play. I guess you have never seen Seton Hall and La Salle. Let's face it. We're both really guessing when we try to say which is better. You make a powerful point about that Illinois game. Your team must really be loaded.

er of the Cardinals (.306) and Monte Irvin of the Giants (.302).

Preacher Roe of the Dodgers has a reputation of being baseball's poorest hitting pitcher but Andy Hansen of the Phillies win dubious honor... the Preacher's lifetime average is .114 but

Andy is hitting just .090.

Maybe this is a tip off for the future: the Dodgers list seven rookies who made minor league all-star teams last year... Cards list five, Giants four, Reds three, Braves two, Phillies one, Pirates none.

The Worker

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

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DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	5.25	9.00	16.00
DAILY WORKER	4.00	8.00	14.00
THE WORKER		1.00	2.00

HUNGER STRIKE

(Continued from page 3)
liceman cried.

But it was too late to stop hunger with bullets. The marchers went forward. The chief gave another order, and a tear gas bomb looped through the air and exploded. But that wind, which had chilled their bones, now mercifully picked up the fumes and blew away. The marchers pressed on. Then there was a shot.

Some broke ranks and fled up on the railroad trestle where the police chased them with swinging clubs. Others scattered into the field beside the road and gathered stones. The hail of stones forced the police to fall back, shooting as they went.

IT WAS impossible to do it, but they went on for another half mile—those in front breasting the onslaught, those in back moving on their heels. Bill saw the bombs swoop in the air, and heard the shots. A pain was in his chest. His breath came short, with a sharp knife-edge. He shouted: "Stay in line! Stay in line!"

At Dix Road, Dearborn firemen frantically struggled with fire hydrants and hoses; they wanted to pour a blast of wintry water on the marchers.

But the marchers swept beyond them.

Before the Dearborn police continued to give ground. Another half mile and they were at Gate 3. There, the gangsters were waiting for them. They stood, armed with shotguns and revolvers, behind those gates through which the workers had once been driven by hunger to offer themselves to Ford...

THE MARCHERS hesitated; and then suddenly, before they could make a decision, two high-pressure hoses, connected with the plant, let loose a hard stream of ice-cold water. It hit a man like a punch in the belly; it knocked him over flat and made him gasp with his heels kicking the dirt.

Then came the bullets. They whistled past Bill's ears, and he remembered his days in the trenches in France, and shuddered. He screamed something—some soldier warning; men and women fell before him as though suddenly broken. Young James Ashford, his FREE THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS tumbling, pitched to the ground with a bullet in his leg. In front Joe York fell. Some ran screaming with blood flowing from wounds in chest and shoulders; others writhed on the ground, staring at the bones of their shattered legs.

The marchers fell back; but again, the incredible courage of them surged up. They picked up their wounded—there were almost 60—these men and women who had never seen wounded before; but they did not run in panic. Blood soaked the road.

They waited for further orders, protecting themselves behind cars. Joe York was leaning against a car, bleeding, saying: "Don't worry about me. I am all right. Help the others." Someone climbed on an automobile and cried: "It's useless to go farther! Ford has given us his answer!"

They began to fall back.

AT THIS MOMENT a car swung out of the gate. In it was Harry Bennett, general of the gangster army, and boon companion of the old man sitting in his estate on the hill, well without hearing of the shooting. Almost at the same moment a fusillade of bullets came with Bennett. A machine-gun, inside the gates, sent out a roar of death. Bennett fired his revolver. More marchers fell. Their shocked faces were thrown to the sky and they collapsed on the ground, holding their empty, defenseless hands to their bleeding stomachs.

"This is just a massacre," Bill heard himself crying.

He knew that the carnage would be terrible if the marchers didn't take quick cover, and he urged everyone he could reach to get out of range of the guns. The bullets were spitting around them. Moans cut through the air. Another volley from behind the gates...

Three more lay dead: Joe Bussell, Coleman Leny, and Joe DeBlasio.

Twenty-three others lay seriously wounded.

They fell back now, carrying their wounded with them. Now they had to evade arrest, they had to hide themselves. Bill got hold of several of the wounded and helped carry them by car to the doctor. The police arrested the broken men and women right and left, beating them as they caught them...

THE BROKEN ARMY fades back into the gray anonymity of Detroit poverty. They flee into hunger and cold, hoping that the police will not follow them there. Back into the slums, back into the ghetto, back into the eviction rows, believing that here, where no one ever comes to inquire of them while they starve, no one will come now.

But now the police follow them down all the bitter trails of poverty, poke into all the slums of Detroit, nose into every nook and cranny of suffering, and there find their victims and drag them out. The secret that had been unknown to senators and presidents, bankers and ministers is known to every ordinary policeman, who goes straight to where hunger and disease, unemployment and suffering are. Detroit is alive all day, and all through the night the police seek them out and rush them behind bars...

At three o'clock Bill McKie slips back into the Ford factory, punches his card and comes out again.

Free now, he returns to the battleground that still contains victims. He helps the wounded to doctors who tend their wounds and then "forget" them. He helps to gather the dead together. He finds Joe York, whom he last saw only wounded, now dead—he was shot again by those who caught him. He has to inform the parents that their sons have been murdered.

NOW the "red hunt" is on. That same week, Brown Shirts in Berlin, egged on by the maniacal Hitler, are dragging Communists from their homes, Jews from their synagogues, workers from their factories, and lynching them. Detroit-Berlin: they bleed together.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Miles Culehan finished his search of 50 prisoners, and says with disgust: "Say, do you know that when we searched that bunch we arrested we hardly found a nickel on the whole gang!"

No money, no guns, they find only courage.

THE NEWS spreads over the world, and the world responds. Telegrams pour into the city. From Germany, itself shuddering on the brink of fascism, telegrams of protest arrive. A Ford salesroom is wrecked by the workers in Mussolini's fascist Rome.

Bill senses the change in the shop. From the first fear and shock, the feeling of the men turns into anger, deep unforgiving anger. Spontaneously, collections for the families of the dead are started. A Romanian worker says "I knew three of them. I knew three of them well. I didn't know Leny. It's made me so mad I can't stand it any longer. Let them take my job, I'm in this thing openly from now on."

The name FORD is the most hated name the whole world over.

Victoria Garvin, Negro Woman Trade Unionist

A Driver on the Freedom Train

By BETTY FELDMAN

THE foremost labor organization of Negro and white workers in this country which takes an uncompromising and militant stand on the role of the Negro woman—is how Victoria Garvin describes the National Negro Council, the organization which has been making labor history fighting for jobs for Negro workers since its founding in October 1951.

As I listen to Mrs. Garvin, a vice-president at large of the NNLC and executive secretary of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, I remembered the unforgettable words of another Negro woman labor leader, Mrs. Pearl Laws, at the Council's founding convention: "The driver's seat on the Freedom Train of the Negro people is a double seat—it's got room for the male and the female!"

VICTORIA GARVIN is one of the drivers of the National Negro Labor Council. She has toured the country, speaking and helping in organizing local NLC councils, and she is full of the job that Negro women in particular are doing in building and organization: women such as Mrs. Viola Brown, leader of the Winston-Salem tobacco workers, and a co-worker of that great unienist, the late Moranda Smith—today Miss Brown is regional vice-president for the South of the Council, and executive secretary of its Tri-State Council, covering North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. [Mrs. Octavia Hawkins, Chicago auto leader is the Council's national treasurer; and the women secretaries of half a dozen local councils are leading bitter struggles for jobs and upgrading Negro workers, male and female].

The local councils develop their own campaigns based on the industries in their areas, but because of the program's emphasis on Negro women worker's needs, many of these deal with jobs for women. There is the campaign for retail selling jobs at Sears Roebuck in Cleveland, Chicago, Brooklyn and other cities, and in the retail grocery chains in New Jersey; the drive at Hoffman Television in Los Angeles; and for white collar office jobs, and for the upgrading of the Negro hotel maids in New York City hotels, which at the present time is concentrating on the Hotel Statler. "The Statler is the most influential member of the Hotel Owners Association," explained Mrs. Garvin, "and if the Statler is cracked, it will affect the policies of the other large hotels."

"No one is more exploited than these women," Mrs. Garvin went on. "The housewife who feels she is overburdened with drudgery and who has only limited opportunity for advancement and self-expression, should picture to herself what it means to some 2,800 Negro hotel maids in this city alone to do "housework" every hour of every working-day, and then have to take care of their own homes at night! Moreover they cannot look forward to any promotion to higher-paying jobs which carry some dignity and responsibility. This situation we aim to change."

WHAT HAD BEEN the experiences in her own life that had led Mrs. Garvin to her present position of leadership in the labor movement?

"My father was a building trades worker, my mother a housewife who also did domestic work as one of many sacrifices to improve the family's standard of living. We left Rich-



VICTORIA GARVIN

mond, Virginia which was our home, so that we could get away from the inferior Jim Crow schools."

Despite her outstanding academic record, through Wadleigh High School and Hunter College to an M.A. in economics at Smith College, Mrs. Garvin at times was compelled by discrimination to resort to housework, and taking care of other people's children to earn her living. She also took some factory jobs, completed a secretarial course and then herself taught steno and typing for a year. In fact she learned at first hand the grim facts about discrimination and the exploitation of Negro women which she was soon to achieve leadership in combatting.

DURING WORLD WAR I she joined the administrative staff of N.Y. Urban League, and later went to the office of the War Labor Board as an economist. She worked with the Board for three years and left it to become research director for the CIO union for white collar workers.

Already in her school and college days Victoria Garvin had shown deep interest in the history and needs of the Negro people. She founded and led several clubs, one of which, the Toussaint L'Overture Society at Hunter, was devoted to furthering the study of Negro history,

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Women Readers Write:

How to Work for Peace in PTA

NEWARK, N.J.

Dear Editor:

Here are some ideas for further discussion prompted by "Progressive Parent's" question (Worker, Feb. 15) how to bring the peace question into the PTA.

First, parents should not be afraid to speak out for peace. To think that by so doing we will cut ourselves off from "those parents" whose confidence we have won by our fight on day-to-day issues" is to ignore the fact that the vast majority of Americans are sick of war and want peace, that the evil effects of war are penetrating deeper and deeper in our lives, and that three months ago many voted for peace by electing Eisenhower.

SECOND, the peace question must be presented on the most basic level around which most parents can rally. Thus, while agreeing with "Progressive Parent" that the white supremacists who drop napalm in Korea are the same ones who organize and enforce the oppression of Puerto Ricans in New York, we do not think that this is the way the peace question must be raised.

Peace must be raised in the name of our little children and their future, in the name of the brotherhood of man, of live and let live, of One World—in the

name of life itself. Issues flowing from the nature and direction of the imperialist war drive, like colonial oppression, do not enter here. Nor do questions of who is to blame for the Korean war or for the PW impasse.

The immediate and most basic peace issues confronting the people are (1) immediate cease-fire in Korea, with negotiations to follow and (2) Five Power peace pact to guarantee peace.

THIRD, this does not mean that peace must be formally raised in the PTA, like "now let's talk about peace" or "let's plan a peace program." Peace should be raised informally in conversations with PTA members, through petitions to the UN and postcards urging cease-fire.

Finally, "Progressive Parent" should not deprecate the value of PTA action to improve school conditions, to provide equal facilities for children from oppressed minorities, to defend the right of teachers to their political beliefs—all of which will bring the PTA into opposition to some aspect of the war drive. On the other hand, if there is strong sentiment among some of the PTAs members for peace activity, a neighborhood peace group might be the answer.

Fraternally,

H. and S.

'KOREA CEASE-FIRE BID HAS NO CONDITIONS'

(Continued from Page 1)

In reply, Lodge said the ceasefire proposal was unacceptable to the United States since it would leave U.S. war prisoners in the hands of the Koreans and Chinese, from whom no single complaint has been heard.

2. Renewal of germ warfare against the Koreans, as confessed by two U.S. Marine fliers, Maj. Roy Bley and Col. Frank Schwable. The two fliers said germ warfare was being waged under a directive issued by the U.S. Command in October, 1951.

The Polish delegate reminded the United Nations that the U.S. has a history of racist persecution. He recited history of U.S. relations with China and the conditions of the Chinese people in the U.S. as proof of racist policy. And he called attention to the Eisenhower program of "having Asians fight Asians" as its most recent manifestation, citing attempts by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to establish a Japan-Chiang-Rhee bloc against the Chinese and Koreans, and the seizure of Formosa. Because of all these developments, Skrzewski concluded, it was all the more necessary now to bring the Korean war to a close.

★

SUSTANTIATING the Soviet and Polish estimates of the war danger and the urgency of a ceasefire in Korea, Eisenhower Administration spokesmen and U.S. press opinion last week endorsed the Dulles "tough policy" and called for more "toughness." Leading the list was Gen. James A. Van Fleet, the retired commander of the U.S. Eighth Army in Korea. In public testimony to the House Armed Services Committee, Van Fleet called for an extension of the draft from two years to 30 or 36 months, "adjustment" of the rotation system so as to keep U.S. boys in combat longer.

Van Fleet ducked direct replies to question about how to win the war. But he advised implicitly a new big offensive, saying that the Korean deadlock is neither stalemate nor a checkmate imposed by the Koreans and Chinese, but is a "sitdown of our own choice."

Indeed, the Eisenhower Administration's opposition to any attempt to end the Korean war at this time was stated by Lodge. As the New York Times saw it (Feb. 27) . . . "Mr. Lodge made it plain yesterday that the U.S. did not plan to introduce any resolution at this time, and would depend upon military action only to supply sufficient pressure to compel the Communists to agree to an armistice."

Among such actions listed by Skrzewski were:

1. Continued massacre of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war. He said from July 1, 1951 to January 1953 the U.S. command had killed 3,059 prisoners of war. He pointed out that the fact of U.S. brutality was confirmed by the so-called International Committee of the Red Cross, a U.S.-controlled agency. Such facts were in strik-

Soviet Proposals on Korea

Here are the proposals of the Soviet Union for ending the Korean war as presented by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vyshinsky to the United Nations on Nov. 10 and 24, 1952. Monday, March 2, the Soviet Union again urged the United Nations to adopt this resolution and end the Korean war:

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the report of the Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, finds it necessary:

"To establish a commission for the peaceful settlement of Korean issue with the participation of the parties directly concerned and other states, including the States which have not taken part in the war in Korea. The commission appointed is to consist of: the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the Chinese Peoples Republic, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Korean Peo-

ple's Democratic Republic and South Korea.

"To recommend to the belligerents in Korea an immediate and complete cease-fire, i.e., cessation of military operations by both sides, on land, at sea and in the air, on the basis of the draft armistice agreement already approved by the belligerents; the question of the complete repatriation of the prisoners of war to be referred for solution to the commission for the peaceful settle-

"Local union leaders," he observed, "are becoming increasingly aware of the case. Many of them know that the death sentence is 'poor man's justice' indeed."

"To entrust the aforementioned commission with taking measures without delay for settling the Korean question in the spirit of the unification of Korea, to be effected by the Koreans themselves under the supervision of the aforementioned commission, including measures for rendering every assistance in the repatriation of all prisoners of war by both sides."



Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 6) tive in Jewish and Negro organizations.

Alman found an overwhelming desire by the people for facts about the case. "Even a year ago," he recalled, "the main job was to seek people out and bring them the facts. Today, in every part of the country, people are hungry for details, ask sharp questions of fact and want specific answers.

"Our ability to give these answers," he added, "makes friends for us everywhere. Experience with the eight-volume, \$10 trial record has shown that virtually every one who has read it—and a single copy passes through hundreds of hands—is shocked and angered by a conviction based on such a trial.

"Encouraged by this reaction, plans are being made to bring out a new printing at once which will include such new material as the clemency appeal to President Eisenhower and the Appeals Court decision branding the prosecution's conduct reprehensible."

ON ANOTHER FRONT, a tremendous breakthrough to the pages of newspapers was noted everywhere. Alman estimated that over a thousand pro-clemency letters to editors had appeared in newspapers throughout the country. Many papers which refused to take clemency ads now do so; where editors refuse ads and letters, delegations make regular attempts to change their minds and have been successful in many areas.

"The talk-or-die ultimatum flung at the Rosenbergs," Alman reported, "has outraged great numbers who see in it an unprincipled third degree attempt worse than any rubber-hose bludgeoning. Everyone recognizes that every tradition of justice condemns such evidence extorted under duress."

"But more," he continued, "it reinforces the feeling of those who hold the Rosenbergs innocent. The couple's denial of guilt in the face of this ultimatum has convinced many that there is a solid foundation for the widespread doubts about the case."

Meeting with a number of trade unionists active in the clemency campaign, Alman noted that all major cities have had large scale factory and shop gate distributions of literature.

"Local union leaders," he observed, "are becoming increasingly aware of the case. Many of them know that the death sentence is 'poor man's justice' indeed."

ONE PRESIDENT of a large local in key heavy industry had, with the support of his executive board, urged the membership to appeal for clemency. "Facing an election," Alman said, "he found that the major weapon his opposition used was his pro-clemency stand. He met the issue head-on by bringing the facts of the case

Taft-Hartley

(Continued from Page 2)

the repeal of all oppressive clauses in Taft-Hartley, and the sum total of his demands amounted to repeal of the slave labor act.

★

INCLUDED WAS the demand for repeal of the "so-called anti-closed shop provision, prohibiting a full union shop" and for reestablishing authority to "enter into full union shop agreements."

He also called for elimination of the non-Communist affidavits, for repeal of the ban on secondary boycotts, dropping injunctions and provisions for damage suits in federal courts.

The AFL position was essentially a reassertion of labor's right to establish and retain its strength and bargaining power through unity. That is why the full union shop and the right to boycott scab materials are necessary. That is why the non-Communist affidavits are harmful to labor.

★

U. S. STEEL, well aware of labor's needs, was feverishly working for the opposite. Its ace-in-the-hole is the Lucas amendment outlawing industry-wide strikes and industry-wide bargaining.

One veteran Capitol Hill representative of a leading union told Federated Press. "Labor is being lulled to sleep by all this talk about letting the law stand as it is. But the U. S. Steel Corp. and the men who represent it think the time to smash labor is now."

"That's why they are back of the Lucas amendment. That's why there is all this talk about a new method of handling unions led by so-called subversives."

"If U. S. Steel and its crowd can get a government board set up to determine what unions a worker can belong to, they will have taken a long step toward obtaining their objective of atomizing unions."

Wage Fights

(Continued from Page 2)

another penny on the four-cent annual productivity raise and an increase of the \$125 pension (including social security) to \$145 monthly.

The corporation rejected everything but for a five cent increase for skilled craftsmen, a small minority among the corporation's workers, and agreed to incorporate 14 cents of the 25 cents won in escalation, to the base rate.

The corporation apparently figure it is taking no chances in the next two and a half years if it leaves itself only 11 cents to cut by a possible downward trend in the escalator.

★

IN ANY EVENT, even if the company granted the full 20 cents Reuther asked, it would mean nothing in money to the workers—only another name for a raise won and collected long ago. The union rejected the company's "offer" but there is no indication of what it will do, if anything. So far Reuther promised only a discussing of the whole business on March 22 when the UAW holds its convention in Atlantic City.

Meanwhile, dissatisfaction is reported mounting in the plants because the workers see their wages frozen. Other workers are free to demand raises and strike for them, while high employment levels and the opportunity to get a raise is still here.

Just Released! A Modern High-Fidelity Recording!

Prokofiev's New Oratorio

"ON GUARD FOR PEACE," Opus 124

Performed by Samuel Sammons conducting the Combined Chorus and Orchestra of the U.S.S.R., with Zara Dolichenko, mezzo-soprano, and G. Talashev, boy alto. Complete on one 12-inch long-playing record (No. VRS-6005). 20% DISCOUNT. List Price \$6.00; Special to "Worker" Readers \$4.77. 1,400. See small print.

Worker's Bookshop, 50 East 23rd Street, New York, N.Y.

Jefferson Book Shop, 910 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

200th anniversary of the birth of Phillis Wheatley, Negro woman poet

"from whence my love of Freedom sprung...."

*"Should you, my lords, while you pursue my song,
Wonder from whence my love of Freedom sprung,
Whence flow these wishes for the common good,
By feeling hearts alone best understood,
I, young in life, by seeming cruel fate
Was snatched from Africa's distant happy soil;
Stooped was that soul and by no misery moved
That from a mother seised her babe beloved:
Such was my case. And can I then but pray
Others may never feel tyrannic sway?"*

By DAVID PLATT

THESE lines were written by Phillis Wheatley, Negro poet of the American Revolution whose 200th birthday anniversary takes place this year.

She was born in Africa in 1753. At the age of 7 she was torn from the side of her mother by slave-catchers and after a long and sickening voyage on a slave ship, was offered for sale in the streets of Boston in 1761.

Slavery existed in Massachusetts as early as 1633 and continued for another century and a half.

Phillis was bought by John Wheatley, a prosperous tailor as a personal servant for his wife.

The family liked her and taught her to read and write English and Latin.

They were soon amazed by her extraordinary gifts of expression.

Within a year or two she was able to read fluently the most difficult parts of the Bible.

Before she was 13 she could read and translate Latin literature and poetry, and a year later she was writing her first poems, selecting her models from contemporary English poets, particularly Pope and Gray.

ALMOST FROM THE very beginning the work of this phenomenal young woman was

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

talked about in Boston's intellectual circles.

They had never known anyone quite like Phillis Wheatley. Not only did she possess real charm and wit as a conversationalist, but her poems had deep sincerity, truth and originality.

Some of them were sensitive personal utterances about the troublous 1770s—the revolution was just around the corner.

They expressed her love of liberty, her religious and moral beliefs, her hatred of tyranny.

It is noteworthy that today Phillis Wheatley and Philip Freneau are recognized as the two best known poets of that time who spoke out against the oppression in Colonial America.

The titles of Phillis Wheatley's poems speak loudly for themselves: "Liberty and Peace," "On Virtue," "On Being Brought from Africa to America," "Hymn to the Morning," "Poem for Washington," "On Imagination."

"You are a good American," John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence said to her, after hearing one of her poems on freedom.

When the British crown was forced to repeal the Stamp Act, Phillis Wheatley glorified the people's victory in a poem.

ONE OF HER admirers was George Washington to whom she dedicated her famous poem in which the "father of our country" was called, for the first time, "First In Peace."

Tom Paine, greatest literary force of the American Revolution, liked the poem on Washington so well he published it



PHILLIS WHEATLEY

in his Pennsylvania Magazine in April, 1776.

A few years later when Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, Phillis Wheatley wrote:

"Hail happy day, when smiling like the morn
Fair freedom rose New England to adorn;
No longer shalt thou dread the iron chain
Which wanton tyranny with lawless hand
Made and intended to enslave the land."

EARLY IN THE 1770's Phillis Wheatley went to England to recuperate from an illness. There she was the guest of the Countess of Huntington to whom she dedicated her first book "Poems On Various Subjects: Religious and Moral."

The preface included a biographical sketch of the poet by John Wheatley and a remarkable affidavit signed by the Governor of Massachusetts and 15 others including many famous names in American revolutionary history.

At a party for the poet in London given by the one-time Lord Mayor of the city she was presented with a folio edition of John Milton's "Paradise Lost" as a gift.

Her first book was seen by the great French writer Voltaire who wrote to a friend: "Fontenelle has declared there

has never been a great poet among the Negroes. At that very time there was a Negro woman who composed very good English verse."

Phillis Wheatley's last years were tragic. Soon after returning to Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley died, throwing the poet on her own. She tried to support herself for a time without much success and in 1778 she married John Peters, a free Negro, reportedly a man of talents, intellectual attainments and charm. They had three children, two of whom died in early infancy. Her husband had long stretches of unemployment, Boston being a white man's town, and was imprisoned for debt, forcing Phillis to earn a living scrubbing floors in a Negro boarding house. She died alone and in

Take The Worker To the Shops

"We should make a big pitch to our readers not only to build The Worker routes, but to take one, two or three papers regularly each week to sell to shopmates, friends, fellow-members in organizations, neighbors," writes a leader of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee.

"Let's put over the slogan: Make The Worker a weekly selling habit."

need December 5, 1784. Her third child is buried with her in a Boston grave.

★
PHILLIS WHEATLEY'S death at the early age of 31 as a result of poverty, neglect and discrimination, and before the full flowering of her literary genius, was an incalculable loss to American letters.

"She who sang so nobly of freedom was herself a victim of the war that freed thirteen separate colonies and founded a nation on the proposition that 'All men are created equal,'" said Shirley Graham, author of "The Story of Phillis Wheatley."

As we honor this great woman on her 200th birthday let us take inspiration from her splendid poem, "Liberty And Peace" published a few days after her death in which she said:

"Descending peace the power of war confounds,
From every tongue celestial peace resounds:
As from the east the mighty king of day,
With rising radiance drives the shades away,
So freedom comes arrayed with charms divine,
And in her train commerce and plenty shine."

Lot us fight for a people's America that will open the gates to Negro people's culture, still thwarted by white supremacists; that will nourish and treasure such talents as Phillis Wheatley as she treasured freedom and song.



VOLTAIRE Praised Her Work



TOM PAINE Published Her Poetry

Ted Tinsley Says

Inside Stuff

A RECENT ISSUE of U. S. News and World Report made a big thing of an exclusive interview with Frank Rounds, Jr., a former staff member of the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, where he passed 18 months.

Mr. Rounds offers us that fine consistency which we are accustomed to expect from eyewitnesses who have to make their eyes see what their bosses tell them to see. Lots of things really confuse poor Mr. Rounds and he is always trying to cover up for himself. He is impressed because everybody in the Soviet Union seems to read books. "You get on the subway," he writes, "and find everybody reading."

How can Mr. Rounds make this innocent pastime look bad? He remarks that the people "would be reading Russian novels, but, primarily, technical books—physics, chemistry."

Since it doesn't sound too terrible he speculates that the people "found it necessary to read these

books simply because there was nothing else of interest to read."

The very day that I read the Rounds interview, I read a book advertisement plugging something called Plots That Sell to Top-Pay Magazine. This book contains "the thirty basic fiction plots acceptable to leading national magazines."

The poor Soviet people are deprived of these 30 dehydrated plots! What dismal cultural-repression!

But what are the Soviet people like? Well, says Mr. Rounds, if you speak a few words of Russian and "make a slight joke about yourself and kid with them a bit, you would find that, if the circumstances were right, if you were in a restaurant or on a train, they would then talk all night long. You could hardly stop them."

Then he recounts a long conversation he had with a young Russian who sat next to him at the opera.

But since all this doesn't jibe with the usual "Iron Curtain" chatter, he later adds that "the average Russian doesn't realize the danger he faces in talking with us." That's because the average Russian doesn't read the American press where he can find out how rough

things are for him.

A few pages and half a thought later Mr. Rounds tells us how sullen and taciturn the Russians are. He remarks that "there's not a word said (during intermissions) at the theatre in Moscow. In restaurants it is like going to a morgue—the place is packed and nobody's talking."

Poor Mr. Rounds has completely forgotten that two pages previously he told of a long conversation he had with a young Russian in the theatre. He even forgets having written that "if you were in a restaurant or on a train, they (the Russians) would then talk all night long. You could hardly stop them."

Mr. Rounds must make up his mind. Can't he start them or can't he stop them?

I like Mr. Rounds' account of a dinner he had with Joe Clark, The Worker correspondent in Moscow. What happened as a result of this dinner? Well, as he puts it, "I was really slapped down by the Embassy for that."

Mr. Konnan said he couldn't talk to Joe Clark any more.

Now, let's get this straight, Mr. Rounds. Who can't talk to whom in the Soviet Union?

SOVIET TO UN: 'KOREA CEASE-FIRE BID HAS NO CONDITIONS'

(Continued from Page 1)
and public record. He said Lodge's allegations were "breaking through an open door with a battering ram."

The Soviet delegate repeated the main facts of the original aggression in Korea. He offered the documentary evidence of Rhee's conspiracy to attack above the 38th Parallel, the complicity of U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in Rhee's attack, and subsequent revelations by U. S. official spokesmen estab-

lishing the national administration's aim in regard to Korea.

In reply, Lodge said the ceasefire proposal was unacceptable to the United States since it would leave U.S. war prisoners in the hands of the Koreans and Chinese. Lodge reiterated the Eisenhower Administration's support of the Indian Resolution. And this gave the cue to the U.S. satellite delegations. Peru and The Netherlands followed the Lodge lead, reaffirmed their support of the Indian resolution. It appeared as if the UN voting machine controlled by the State Department, which despite frequent splits still commands a majority and is able to adopt or reject any measure, might content itself with again defeating the ceasefire proposal and sending the Indian Resolution back to Peking and Pyongyang.

The effect of such a development would be a further decline in the prestige and authority of the United Nations. And more! Should the American people fail to impress the Eisenhower Administration with its demand for peace and thus avert such a move, re-adoption of the Indian Resolution would give UN sanction for a further prolongation of the war under the new Eisenhower auspices, that is, under the auspices of an Administration which has openly begun preparations to extend the war to China, Indo-China and other Asian territory. Such a move would therefore increase the danger of world war.

*

POLAND'S Foreign Minister Stanislaw Skrzewski pointed out this danger while placing the Polish People's Republic on record in support of an immediate ceasefire. "U.S. aggression

Soviet Proposals on Korea

Here are the proposals of the people's Democratic Republic and Soviet Union for ending the Korean war as presented by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vyshinsky to the United Nations on Nov. 10 and 24, 1952. Monday, March 2, the Soviet Union again urged the United Nations to adopt this resolution and end the Korean war:

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the report of the Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, finds it necessary:

"To establish a commission for the peaceful settlement of Korean issue with the participation of the parties directly concerned and other states, including the States which have not taken part in the war in Korea. The commission appointed is to consist of: the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the Chinese Peoples Republic, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Korean Peo-

in Korea is being conducted by methods designed to exterminate the peoples of Asia and to intimidate the peoples of the rest of the world," he charged. "The Indian Resolution in no way helps peace and security in the Far East. Encouraged by the passage of the Indian Resolution on Dec. 3, the U.S. Government in the last three months has intensified action designed to destroy the Korean nation."

Among such actions listed by Skrzewski were:

1. Continued massacre of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war. He said from July 1, 1951 to January 1953 the U.S. command had killed 3,059 prisoners of war. He pointed out that the fact of U.S. brutality was confirmed by the so-called International Committee of the Red Cross, a U. S. controlled agency. Such facts were in striking contrast to the treatment of U.S. war prisoners held by the Koreans and Chinese, from whom no single complaint has been heard.

2. Renewal of germ warfare against the Koreans, as confessed by two U.S. Marine fliers, Maj. Roy Bley and Col. Frank Schwable. The two fliers said germ warfare was being waged under a directive issued by the U.S. Command in October, 1951.

The Polish delegate reminded the United Nations that the U. S. has a history of racist persecution. He recited history of U. S. relations with China and the conditions of the Chinese people in the U. S. as proof of racist policy. And he called attention to the Eisenhower program of "having Asians fight Asians" as its most recent manifestation, citing attempts by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to establish a Japan-Chiang-Rhee bloc against the Chinese and Koreans, and the seizure of Formosa. Because of all these developments, Skrzewski concluded, it was all the more necessary now to bring the Korean war to a close.

*

SUBSTANTIATING the Soviet and Polish estimates of the war danger and the urgency of a ceasefire in Korea, Eisenhower Administration spokesmen and U. S. press opinion last week endorsed the Dulles "tough policy" and called for more "toughness." Leading the list was Gen. James A. Van Fleet, the retired commander of the U. S. Eighth Army in Korea. In public testimony to the House Armed Services Committee, Van Fleet called for an extension of the draft from two years to 30 or 36 months, "adjustment" of the rotation system so as to keep U. S. boys in combat longer.

Van Fleet ducked direct question to question about how long the war. But he stressed im-

Taft-Hartley

(Continued from Page 2)
the repeal of all oppressive clauses in Taft-Hartley, and the sum total of his demands amounted to repeal of the slave labor act.

INCLUDED WAS the demand for repeal of the "so-called anti-closed shop provision, prohibiting a full union shop" and for reestablishing authority to "enter into full union shop agreements."

He also called for elimination of the non-Communist affidavits, for repeal of the ban on secondary boycotts, dropping injunctions and provisions for damage suits in federal courts.

The AFL position was essentially a reassertion of labor's right to establish and retain its strength and bargaining power through unity. That is why the full union shop and the right to boycott scab materials are necessary. That is why the non-Communist affidavits are harmful to labor.

U. S. STEEL, well aware of labor's needs, was feverishly working for the opposite. Its ace-in-the-hole is the Lucas amendment outlawing industry-wide strikes and industry-wide bargaining.

One veteran Capitol Hill representative of a leading union told Federated Press, "Labor is being lulled to sleep by all this talk about letting the law stand as it is. But the U. S. Steel Corp. and the men who represent it think the time to smash labor is now."

"That's why they are back of the Lucas amendment. That's why there is all this talk about a new method of handling unions led by so-called subversives."

"If U. S. Steel and its crowd can get a government board set up to determine what unions a worker can belong to, they will have taken a long step toward obtaining their objective of atomizing unions."

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JOSEPH STALIN

(Continued from Page 1)

truths based on the world realities which no frenzy of lying and slander can hope to change by one iota; how degrading are the bat-blind speculations of the fascism-lovers in high places in our land on the "struggle for succession" and the "splitting up" of the Socialist system!

It is not the Socialist world, built solid and permanent by Lenin and Stalin, which is torn with internal divisions, crises, and struggles for power and "succession."

It is the so-called "free world" of the bankers and monopolists, of the colonial enslavers and white supremacists, which is torn by fatal weaknesses and contradictions from within. That is why the Wall Street bankers and their "allies", the Hitler generals, thirst for war as "the way out", while the Socialist world based on the Stalin law of the maximum satisfaction of human needs strives with every ounce of its power for world peace. The new Hitlerites have this frantic hate for the heritage of Stalin, because even though he is dead, the world camp of peace which

is his monument is already stronger than the camp of war.

When Karl Marx died in 1883, the working class, the vanguard of mankind's social progress, had no state. When Lenin died in 1924, the young Socialist state had just weathered the criminal wars of intervention led by the "free world", and its economic system was still untried. Above all, the capitalist world felt confident it could destroy Socialism because it had its Trotzkite agents inside the country and the Communist Party of the USSR. But as Stalin led the rout of the interventionists, so he also led the exposure and destruction of capitalism's Trotskyite agents within the party of Lenin. Stalin's death finds the Socialist world with an experienced and united Marxist-Leninist leadership, a socialist economic order producing 1,000 percent more than 1929, with China liberated, and Socialism arising in the peoples' democra-

• • •
THESE ARE THE REALITIES created by Stalin which temper the toiling peoples'

grief and pain at his passing with confidence that his cause of peace, democracy, and Socialism is invincible.

These are the realities which the progressive groups in our country, headed by the working class, cannot fail to base themselves on, as the A-bomb maniacs play with the desperate scheme to betray the United States into a Nazi-style "liberation" war against the peoples of Asia, East Europe and the Soviet Union.

History's great men outlived the slanders of the little men. Washington's detractors, Jefferson's enemies, Lincoln's assassins are forgotten. The men who want to brand Franklin Roosevelt as a "traitor" because he and Stalin stood together against Hitler are now busy. They too will be forgotten. Humanity's march upward has been assured by men like Joseph Stalin.

As humanity bids him farewell, his vision of peace, democracy, Socialism and finally Communism will grow brighter with the generations.

Rent Boost Bill Aims at State-Wide Decontrol

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY

UNLESS THE proposed Republican-sponsored 15 percent rent increase and decontrol bill is defeated—or fundamentally revised—full statewide lifting of all rent ceilings may take place by next Aug. 1.

This is the most serious threat

to the new landlord measure which comes up for debate in both houses of the Legislature this week.

While tenants and labor were aiming their sights at the 15 percent rent increase the landlords sneaked in a "hidden" clause which opens the way—with in four months—for all-out decontrols in every community, large and small, in New York State. Here is how the Temporary State Commission to Study Rents, headed by D. Mallory Stephens, who sponsored the bill, hopes to smash every last vestige of the Rent Control Law before the year is out:

BEGINNING on April 1 when the bill would become effective, county Boards of Supervisors and city legislative bodies can vote to decontrol rents. Though the bill provides that no such vote can take place until after a public hearing to be held following a 20-day public notice to that effect, such "safeguards" are meaningless.

The landlord measure does not provide in a single word or sentence that the state can RECONTROL areas where political reactionaries and realty interests have joined in blasting rent ceilings. Four months after such decontrol is voted and after the public hearings are held the landlord is per-

mitted to charge anything he pleases for his apartments—occupied or vacant.

Landlords are already demanding that city councils, town boards, village boards, common councils, Boards of Supervisors, and similar county and large city legislative bodies begin to consider the 20-day public notice immediately after April. Obviously, they anticipate large-scale decontrol by these bodies by August, they hope.

EVEN SUCH a tenant-minded

and politically sensitive area as New York City is not exempt. The Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee—one of the most active big property blocs in the rent rise drive—has already begun to pressure members of the Board of Estimate and the City Council for a decontrol vote.

It is through this ruse that Stephens hopes to achieve his long hoped-for objective, the complete destruction of all rent control.

One landlord from Syracuse told a legislator that he would "junk" the entire GOP rent bill for that one decontrol clause, hinting at an estimated 175 percent rent increase in his six-story apartment containing 70 families. Similar gloating references to this clause have come from realty lobbyists from other sections of the state.

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nobbed with Thomas (Three-Finger Brown) Luchese, also sneered at juries which had returned favorable verdicts for Negro victims and their families in such civil suits.

Coup D'Etat

LOCAL BOOK-BURNERS staged a "palace" coup in reelecting School Superintendent William Jansen six months before his term was to expire. . . . McCarthyites in the school system feared rising public opposition to witchhunting and graft would blow Jansen and his cohorts right out of the system unless they acted fast. . . . but school vigilantes still being haunted by a reported hundred million dollar swindle in phony contracting bids, illegal purchase of supplies, improper painting and electrical jobs, kickbacks and backlog construction payoffs. . . . how long can the DA's pigeonhole the evidence?

Dewey Nightmare

THE INFAMOUS Hanley "letter" of 1950 which rocked the nation on the eve of the state gubernatorial campaign may yet kill off Dewey's hopes to become President. . . . Washington sources report a suddenly renewed interest in the Hanley revelation of the nomination "bagger" between the Governor and the then Lt. Governor Joe R. Hanley. . . . ALP leader Arthur Schutze's initial charges which forced Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to promise a probe (the report has never been publicly divulged) are again being studied.

